The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 6276 第六千二百七十六號 光緒丁丑年十二月初八日 HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JANUARY 10TH, 1878. 禮拜四 英正月十號 香港 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

January 8, PENG-CHOU-HAI, Chinese gunboat, A. Fry, from a cruise.
January 9, DOUGLAS, British str., 864, Pitman, Foochow 6th January, Amoy 7th, and Swatow 8th, General.—D. LAPRAIK & Co.
January 9, SINDH, French str., 1,907, Brunet, Marseilles 2nd December, Naples 4th, Port Said 9th, Suez 11th, Aden 16th, Galle 26th, Singapore 2nd January, and Saigon 5th, Mails and General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
January 9, CONQUEST, British steamer, 317, Hamlin, Haiphong 5th January, General.—KWONG-LEE-YUEN.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, JANUARY 9TH.

Norna, British steamer, for Swatow.
Bua Pan, Siamese bark, for Bangkok.
Bianca Pertica, Italian bark, for Touron.
Francisco Slarace, Italian bark, for Manila.
Dale, British steamer, for Hoihow.
Zamboanga, Spanish steamer, for Swatow.

DEPARTURES.

January 9, VIGILANT, British paddle despatch-boat, for Macao.
January 9, KVIK, British bark, for Amoy.
January 9, PENG-CHOU-HAI, Chinese gunboat, for a cruise.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Douglas*, str., from East Coast:—Messrs. Smith, Rosé, Stevens, Ho-ma-wa, and L. E. Smith, 7 Europeans, and 175 Chinese.
Per *Conquest*, str., from Haiphong:—5 Chinese.
Per *Sindh*, str., from Marseilles, &c.:—

FOR HONGKONG.

From Marseilles.—Mrs. Rappart and servant, Mrs. Fleigel, Messrs. Wotton, Edwards, Lane, Anderson, Risk, Roberts, Rev. Messrs. Matheron and Codina. From Naples.—Mr. Martinez Vigil. From Singapore.—Mr. Grant. From Saigon.—Sister St. Lizier and Mr. Pelardy, and 27 Chinese.

FOR SHANGHAI.

From Marseilles.—Consul Rolervisch, Rev. Messrs. Bonhomme, Debaye, Layes, Desvoines, Besombes, Zeller, Coste, Fiault, Raison, and Matheru, and Mr. Leng.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

From Marseilles.—Mr. Lemoin.

TO DEPART.

Per *Norna*, str., for Swatow:—300 Chinese.
Per *Bua Pan*, for Bangkok:—18 Chinese.
Per *Bianca Pertica*, for Touron:—60 Chinese.
Per *Dale*, str., for Hoihow:—30 Chinese.

REPORTS.

The British steamship *Conquest* reports left Haiphong on 5th January, and had very strong N.E. monsoon. In Haiphong, steamers *Albay*, *W. Cores de Vries*, and *Washi*.

The French steamship *Sindh* reports left Marseilles on 2nd December, Naples on the 4th, Port Said 9th, Suez on the 11th, Aden on the 16th, Galle on the 26th, Singapore on 2nd Jan., and Saigon on the 5th, and had strong monsoon from Cape Varela.

The British steamship *Douglas* reports left Foochow on 6th January, Amoy on the 7th, and Swatow on the 8th, and experienced a brisk monsoon with cloudy weather throughout. In Amoy, H.M.S. *Magpie*, steamers *Gordon Castle*, and *Emuy*. In Swatow, steamer *Strathairly*.

FOOCHOW SHIPPING.

December— ARRIVALS.
29, Europe, British steamer, from Shanghai.
30, Johanna Kremer, German sch., from Kobe.

December— DEPARTURES.
30, Namoa, British steamer, for Hongkong.
30, E. C. Mutch, British schooner, for Kobe.

SINGAPORE SHIPPING.

December— ARRIVALS.
24, Horsburg, Colonial sch., from Malacca.
24, Venice, British steamer, from Calcutta.
25, Occident, German bark, from Saigon.
25, Red Riding Hood, Brit. bk., from London.
25, Louise & Georgine, Ger. bk., from Penang.
25, Zamboanga, Spanish str., from Penang.
25, Hindostan, British str., from Calcutta.
26, Erasmo, Italian bark, from Cardiff.
26, Sarpedon, British steamer, from H'kong.
26, Thibet, British steamer, from Hongkong.
26, Glenfalloch, British str., from London.
28, Marion, British steamer, from Acheen.
28, Mecca, British steamer, from Calcutta.

December— DEPARTURES.
24, Bromo, Dutch steamer, for Penang.
24, Paragua, Spanish steamer, for Manila.
24, Martapaera, Dutch sch., for Pontianak.
24, Japara, British steamer, for Batavia.
24, Pellicano, Italian bark, for Rangoon.
24, Pietro G., Italian bk., for Elephant Point.
24, Bintang Sarie, British sch., for Boyan.
24, Rhoda, British bark, for Penang.
25, Banca, British steamer, for Batavia.
25, Penang, British steamer, for Samarang.
28, Danniker, British bark, for Rangoon.
28, Japan, British steamer, for Malacca.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT HONGKONG. (Corrected to Date.)

David	Antwerp	May 11
Chandos	Cardiff	May 15
Cygnus	Cardiff	May 29
Henry Lippet	New York	June 18
Northampton	Baltimore	July 2
Tiger	Naples	July 17
Regulus	Cardiff	Aug. 14
Moss Glen	Penarth	Aug. 14
Patrie	Cardiff	Aug. 14
Abernyte	Liverpool	Aug. 14
Felix Mendelssohn	London	Aug. 19
John Potts	New York	Aug. 17
Hotspur	Antwerp	Aug. 22
Charger	Liverpool	Aug. 27
India	Hamburg	Aug. 28
Globe	Deal	Aug. 29
Andreas	Hamburg	Sept. 3
Cashmere	Cardiff	Sept. 6
Papa	Cardiff	Sept. 6
Hecla	Flu'g Roads	Sept. 7
Gatherer	Cardiff	Sept. 8
E. P. Bouverie	Cardiff	Sept. 16
G. F. Muntz	Newport	Sept. 17
Wildwood	Liverpool	Sept. 18
P. J. Carleton	Liverpool	Sept. 21
Fidelio	Hamburg	Sept. 23
Harkaway	London	Sept. 25
Maria Ravano	Penarth	Sept. 25
Peter	Cardiff	Sept. 30
Galatea (s.)	London	Sept. 21
River Lagan	Cardiff	Sept. 29
Bertha	London	Oct. 2
Forest Belle	Cardiff	Oct. 3
Empire	Newport	Oct. 4
Ekano	Cardiff	Oct. 8
Kaiser	Cardiff	Oct. 9
Wega	Cardiff	Oct. 18
Oscar	Hamburg	Oct. 23
Anna Bertha	Hamburg	Oct. 23
Benedicta	San Francisco	Oct. 25
Lodore	London	Nov. 1
Elizabeth Ostle	Antwerp	Nov. 1
Johann Smidt	Cuxhaven	Nov. 2
Elizabeth Childs	Hamburg	Nov. 3
Minna	London	Nov. 4
Galley of Lorne (s.)	London	Nov. 19
Jettie	Penarth	Nov. 20
Stentor (s.)	Liverpool	Nov. 20

AUCTION SALES TO-DAY.

J. M. ARMSTRONG.
At noon,
Sundry Goods.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY in our Firm of Messrs. SAUNDERS, NEEDHAM & Co., of Liverpool, as representing Mr. JAMES C. FRASER, in terms of our Circular dated 1st January, 1874, CEASE from this date.
(Signed) JAMES C. FRASER & Co.
Yokohama, 31st December, 1877. [141

REFERRING to above Notice, the Business hitherto conducted at this Port by Messrs. JAMES C. FRASER & Co. will from this date be continued by the remaining Partners, Mr. JAMES PENDER MOLLISON and Mr. EVAN JAMES FRASER, under the Style of
MOLLISON, FRASER & Co.
(Signed) JAMES PENDER MOLLISON.
(Signed) EVAN JAMES FRASER.
Yokohama, 1st January, 1878. [142

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE HAMILTON is admitted as a PARTNER in our Firm from this date.
(Signed) MOLLISON, FRASER & Co.
Yokohama, 1st January, 1878. [2w143

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of our late PARTNER, Mr. C. EMIL BADE in our FIRM CEASED on the 31st December, 1877, and Mr. RUDOLPH BUSCHMANN has This Day been admitted a PARTNER therein, which now consists of Mr. EDUARD SCHELLHASS, Mr. LUDWIG BEYER, and Mr. RUDOLPH BUSCHMANN.
EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co.
Hongkong and Shanghai, 1st January, 1878. [1m80

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. F. RAPP in our Firm CEASED from This Day.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st October, 1877. [1m1438

NOTICE.

MR. HORATIO GAY JAMES was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st January, 1878.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1878. [124

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY established myself at this Port, under the Style or Firm,
WEST POINT IRON WORKS, ENGINEERS AND BOILERMAKERS, BY WILLIAM DUNPHY & CO.,
Late Manager of the Novelty Iron Works, Hongkong.
WM. DUNPHY.
Hongkong, 10th December, 1877. [6m1810

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto conducted in my Name will, from this Date, be Carried on under the Style of "GROSSMANN & Co.," Mr. G. A. GROSSMANN having become a PARTNER therein.
C. F. GROSSMANN.
Hongkong, January 1st, 1878. [109

NOTICE.

MR. CHARLES DAVID BOTTOMLEY was admitted a PARTNER in our Firm on the 1st July, 1877.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd September, 1877. [42

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT.
J. Y. VERNON SHAW.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [6m1623

NOTICE.

MR. EDWIN MACKINTOSH has been admitted a PARTNER in our FIRMS in HONGKONG, CHINA, and JAPAN.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
1st January, 1878. [1m77

NOTICE.

THE INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. JOSEPH PERROTT BARNES in our Firm in China CEASES from this date.
HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
Hongkong, 31st December, 1877. [76

NOTICE.

MR. H. F. MEYERINK has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm from this date.
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878. [3m74

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day established myself at this Port as a MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style or Firm of GEO. R. STEVENS & Co., who will henceforward conduct the Agency of the AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
G. R. STEVENS.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1877. [34

NOTICE.

MR. BERNHARD PHILIPP SCHMACKER is authorized to SIGN our Firm by procuration.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
Canton, Hongkong, and Shanghai, 1st January, 1878. [1m75

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL......5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND......850,000 of Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:—
Chairman—H. HOPPIUS, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | A. McIver, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | Wilhelm Reiners, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick | Ed. Tobin, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.
Hongkong—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.
MANAGER.
Shanghai—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per Annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months 2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
Offices of the Corporation, No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 16th August, 1877. [?

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CAPITAL......£800,000.
RESERVE FUND......£110,000.

Bankers.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
THE CITY BANK.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.

The BANK'S BRANCH in HONGKONG grants Drafts on London and the Chief Commercial places in Europe and the East, buys and receives for collection Bills of Exchange, and conducts all kinds of Banking and Exchange business.
Local Bills discounted, and interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Deposits for fixed periods on terms which may be ascertained on application. [1813

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at This Port for THE POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY (LIMITED).
W. H. NOTLEY.
Hongkong, 6th June, 1877. [684

TO BE LET.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE & OFFICES, No. 1, D'AGUILAR STREET, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
THREE OFFICES in CLUB CHAMBERS.
The DWELLING HOUSE No. 1, ALEXANDRA TERRACE.
Apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1878. [87

TO LET.

A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchi.
Apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1877. [tf10

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE at WEST POINT, known as "Shirley House," now in the occupation of HERBERT COPE, Esq.
Also,
The THREE LARGE HOUSES (recently thoroughly repaired) known as FLETCHER'S BUILDINGS, adjoining the Control Department. They may be occupied as entire Dwellings or in Flats, and would be suitable for a Mess or Boarding Establishment.
SPACIOUS GRANITE AND COAL GODOWNS, connected with the above, fronting the Harbour and Queen's Road, Stabling.
Apply to
SHARP, TOLLER, AND JOHNSON, Solicitors.
Supreme Court House,
Hongkong, 17th September, 1877. [36

TO LET.

NO. 9, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, with Godowns attached.
Nos. 2 and 8, PEDDAR'S HILL.
"BISNEE VILLA," POKFOOLUM, Furnished.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1878. [11

TO LET,

With Possession 1st September,
HOUSES, Nos. 4 and 5, PECHILI TERRACE, Elgin Street.
Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 31st July, 1877. [tf38

FOR SALE, CHEAP.

ONE CUTTER Four WHALE BOATS, One GIG, One DINGY; all Built of Hard Wood and Copper-fastened.
Also Two Powerful CRAB WINCHES, and Eight Pairs Large Size BOW-LIGHTS, New.
For Particulars apply to
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1877. [tf55

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER'S CELEBRATED WINES AND COGNAC.
Price List on application.
F. BLACKHEAD & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1877. [46

FOR SALE.

CHAS. HEIDSIECK'S CHAMPAGNE, 1874, "WEISSLACK."
$19............per case of 2 dozen pints.
$18............per case of 1 dozen quarts.

CHATEAU LEOVILLE POYFERRE, 1869. "VIN DES PRINCES."
$18............per case of 1 dozen quarts.

PALMER MARGAUX.
$7............per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$8............per case of 2 dozen pints.

CHATEAU BELAIR.
$7............per case of 1 dozen quarts.

LORMONT.
$5............per case of 1 dozen quarts.
$6............per case of 2 dozen pints.

SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1876. [12

G. FALCONER AND CO.,
WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MANUFACTURERS AND JEWELLERS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS, CHARTS, AND BOOKS.
No. 46, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
WELLINGTON STREET, HONGKONG.
STOCKHAUSEN AND ROSE, PROPRIETORS.
TIFFIN AT ONE. DINNER AT SEVEN.
Wines, Spirits, &c., of the Best Quality only.
English, French, and German Spoken.
BILLIARD ROOMS—BOWLING ALLEYS.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

TENDERS are invited for a LEASE of the HONGKONG HOTEL, the present Five-yearly Lease expiring on the 31st August, 1878. SEALED TENDERS to be sent in on or before the 31st March, 1878, to the SECRETARY of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, who will supply any information required.
By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.
Hongkong, 15th September, 1877. [1421

TAI YUNE,
COMPRADORE AND GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
2, CENTRAL MARKET.
SHIPS AND PRIVATE FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST PROVISIONS.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.
MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hongkong, 27th March, 1876. [21

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 9th November, 1868. [22

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premium.
NORTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, January, 1876. [2

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $50,000 on First-class Risks.
A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Agent, Sun Fire Office.
Hongkong, 4th October, 1876. [32

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000, at the usual rates, subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.
Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in Premia for LIFE INSURANCE in China.
A. MACG. HEATON.
Hongkong, 27th September, 1875. [28

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 10th January, 1878, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
CANDLESTICKS, PAPER WEIGHTS, Electro-Plated SPOONS, TABLE KNIVES, RAZORS, ALBUMS, PADLOCKS, CIGAR CASES, TOBACCO POUCHES, MACCASSAR OIL, PERFUMES, NOTE PAPER, GLASS JARS, TUMBLERS, WINE GLASSES, DINNER SETS, TEA CUPS and SAUCERS, SEALING WAX, and WALL PAPER.
BLACK and FANCY CLOTH, SERGE, FLANNELS, TOWELS, HALF SILK GARTERS, &c.
And Sundry other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1878. [145

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Rooms, Praya,
TO-MORROW,
the 11th January, 1878, at Noon,—
An Invoice of XOLOMITE JEWELLERY, comprising CORAL, TORTOISE-SHELL, MALACHITE EARRINGS, BROOCHES, HAIRPINS, STUDS, &c., &c.
FLOWER VASES, OPAL CANDLESTICKS, PADLOCKS, TOYS, CIGAR CASES, STEEL PIANOS, Japanese CABINETS, SILK SCARVES, EMBROIDERY, PICTURES, 2 IRON SAFES.
And (for Account of the Concerned), Several Cases CHAMPAGNE, of the Best Brands, slightly ullaged.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1878. [152

EXTRA FINEST ISIGNY BUTTER, in 1lb. and 2lb. Tins, packed specially for
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CHOICE FRENCH JAMS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Special Agents.

VAN HOBOKEN'S AVH GIN.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Special Agents.

BASS'S ALE and GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by FOSTER.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Special Agents.

TUBORG'S DANISH BEER.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Special Agents.

CURCIER AND ADET'S CLARETS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Special Agents.

BULLOCK LADE'S SCOTCH WHISKY, specially blended for
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

VERY FINE OLD RYE WHISKY, bottled by
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

SACCONE'S PERFECTLY PURE SHERRIES, bottled by
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CHOICEST PURE PORT, direct from Oporto, bottled by
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CUMSHAW MIXTURE, the Finest Mixture of New Foochow Tea, prepared specially for
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

CHUBB'S SAFES, LOCKS, and BOXES.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Special Agents.

LETTS'S DIARIES, for 1878.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Agents.

SILBER-LAMPS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Agents.

BAXTER'S CANVAS.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1877. [65

FOR SALE

Ex "CITY OF PEKING."
AMERICAN HAMS and BACON, best quality; MESS BEEF and PORK, Half Barrels; DUTCH HERRINGS, 12 in Tin; DUTCH CHEESE, AMERICAN SMOKED SALMON, BROWN and WHITE BEANS, &c., &c.
J. F. SCHEFFER, 54, Praya Central.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1878. [tf184

FOR SALE.

COTTAGE PIANOS.
Apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 31st May, 1877. [tf13

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST-ASSISTANCE,
By Dr. DEVAN,
With many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE:—
In Paper Wrapper......$1.50
Neatly Bound......$2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

IN THE GOODS OF GEORGE UNDERHILL SANDS, DECEASED.

NOTICE is hereby given that all Creditors and other Persons, having any CLAIMS or DEMANDS upon or against the Estate of GEORGE UNDERHILL SANDS, late of Victoria, Hongkong, Patent Slip Proprietor and Shipbuilder, who died at Victoria, aforesaid, on the 30th day of October, 1877, and whose Will was duly proved, Probate whereof was granted to WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, of Victoria, aforesaid, Esquire, the Executor therein named, by the Supreme Court of Hongkong, in its Probate Jurisdiction, on the 8th day of November, 1877, are hereby required to send, in writing, the Particulars of their CLAIMS or DEMANDS to the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, at his address aforesaid, or to the Undersigned, WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, the Solicitor of the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES, at the Office of the said WILLIAM HENRY BRERETON, 29, Queen's Road, Hongkong, on or before the 1st day of May, 1878.
And Notice is hereby given that at the expiration of the last mentioned day, the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES will proceed to distribute the Assets of the said GEORGE UNDERHILL SANDS amongst the Parties entitled thereto, having regard to the Claims of which the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES shall then have had notice; and that the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES will not be liable for the Assets, or any part thereof, so distributed, to any person of whose Claim the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES shall not have had notice at the time of the distribution.
Dated this 1st day of January, 1878.
WM. H. BRERETON,
Solicitor for the said WILLIAM HOWELL FORBES.
[1m111]

"JAPAN GAZETTE."
YOKOHAMA.

HAVING been appointed AGENT in HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA for the *Japan Gazette*, "Japan Gazette Summary," and "Hong List," Orders for Subscriptions and Advertisements for that Paper will be received at this Office.
Hongkong Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 23rd May, 1877. [809

INTIMATIONS.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 50A, Queen's Road, on FRIDAY, the 25th January instant, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, declaring a Dividend, and electing a Director and Auditors.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1878. [98

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th day of January instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
P. A. DA COSTA, Secretary.
Hongkong, 2nd January, 1878. [99

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The ORDINARY HALF YEARLY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Hotel on FRIDAY, the 25th January instant, at 4 o'clock in the Afternoon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.
Hongkong, January 5th, 1878. [115

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 12th to the 25th day of January instant, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD, Secretary.
Hongkong, January 5th, 1878. [116

JOHN SKINKER, 115, PINE STREET, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,
Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for
WINCHESTER REPEATING ARMS Co.'s Repeating Rifles, Carbines, and Muskets, Model 1866 and 1873; Plain Mounted, or Gold, Silver, or Nickel-Plated, and Beautifully Engraved.
METALLIC CARTRIDGES of all sizes and kinds for Pistols or Rifles of their make. [6m125

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AND IMPORTER OF
FRENCH GOODS.
Depôt for VICHY WATERS and Special Agent for PINAUD'S PERFUMES and ANTOINE'S INKS.
Gentlemen's Best French Boots and Shoes.
44, QUEEN'S ROAD, HONGKONG.

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,
No. 57, PRAYA WEST.
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS, and OILMAN'S STORES,
Of the Best Quality and at the Shortest Notice.
Hongkong, January 1st, 1878. [82

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having traded in Tea for twenty years with English Merchants, has within the last two years sustained a loss of several tens of thousands of taels, which he has been unable to pay. He now advertises to sell his Stock-in-Trade, so that with the proceeds he may pay his Liabilities. His business was closed on the 30th December, 1877, and from the 1st January, 1878, there will be no more Tea bearing the Chop of the Undersigned in the market for Sale. To prevent imitations of his Chop on Tea being offered to the Public, he requests all Customers in future to pay particular attention to the Chops offered for sale.
ASSAI,
of MING-KEE, Macao.
Hongkong, 30th December, 1877. [130

NOTICE.

T. J. THOMAS, the ENGLISH SUBMARINE DIVER, has all the Appliances ready for Wrecking. Salvage Operations undertaken, and Property recovered from Wrecks up to Twenty-Five fathoms.
Temporary Address, care of P. and O. Office, Galle.
Hongkong, 2nd November, 1877. [3

KWONG HING CHEUNG & CO., COAL MERCHANTS,
Have always on hand for SALE every description of COAL at MODERATE PRICES.
Mr. AH YON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr. FAT-JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.
Hongkong, January 1st, 1878. [83

COAL.

BEST QUALITY CARDIFF STEAM COAL for Sale, ex Godown.
Apply to
BATTLES & Co.
Hongkong, 1st December, 1877. [53

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, January, 1867. [16

CHINA OVERLAND TRADE REPORT, the COMMERCIAL JOURNAL for CHINA, JAPAN, &c., &c.,
Published at the Office of the *Hongkong Daily Press* on the Morning of the Departure of the English Mail,
contains the
LATEST AND FULLEST TRADE INTELLIGENCE,
REPORTS OF MEETINGS OF COMPANIES,
THE LATEST TELEGRAMS,
together with the
POLITICAL AND GENERAL NEWS of the Fortnight.
The "Trade Report" has a large circulation in Hongkong, the Ports of China and Japan, the Philippines, Straits Settlements, &c., &c.
Hongkong, 3rd October, 1877.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Company.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [23

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Risks against Fire at Current Rates, subject to a Bonus of 20 per cent.
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 16th November, 1872. [80

INTIMATIONS.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

The MEMBERS of the above CLUB will give a
PERFORMANCE
at the
THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL,
ON SATURDAY,
January 12th, 1878,
When will be presented a Comedy, entitled
"NINE POINTS OF THE LAW,"
to be followed by a Farce by CH. SELBY, Esq., entitled
"BOOTS AT THE SWAN."
Tickets may be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s on and after WEDNESDAY, 2nd January.
Doors open at 8.30; Performance to commence at 9 o'clock.
CHAS. C. COHEN,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878. [66

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"TANAIS,"
Commandant De la Marcelle, will be despatched for
YOKOHAMA
TO-MORROW, the 11th instant, at Noon.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1878.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"SINDH,"
Commandant Brunet, will be despatched for
SHANGHAI
on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at 6 A.M.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1878.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE German Steamship
"GALATEA,"
Böhme, Master, shortly expected, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1878. [146

WANTED, by a Gentleman of 14 years' experience in China, a SITUATION as BOOKKEEPER or AGENT in any one of the Treaty Ports of China or Japan. Address C. D. K., Office of this Paper.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1878. [1m147

NOTICE.

THE AUTHORITY hitherto held by Mr. WILLIAM O. HOWLAND to Sign our Firm per procuration is hereby WITHDRAWN.
WILLIAMS & Co.
Swatow, January 8th, 1878. [1m148

NOTICE.

THROUGH lapse of time, the INTEREST and RESPONSIBILITY of Mr. WILLIAM MAUNSELL REEVES in our Firm CEASED on the 31st December last.
WESTALL, GALTON & Co.
Foochow, 1st January, 1878. [1m149

FOR SALE.

BEST QUALITY MANILA COFFEE.
Apply to
J. MARIA BASA,
7, Old Bailey Street.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1878. [6d150

FOR SALE AT AMOY.

SOUVENIR, a BLACK NORTH CHINA PONY, Sound and Quiet, has been constantly ridden by a lady.
Apply to
Messrs. WILSON, NICHOLLS & Co.,
Amoy. [1m151

WANTED, an ASSISTANT in a DRAPERY BUSINESS, to go to Shanghai; one who understands Hosiery and Gentlemen's Outfitting preferred. Address, by letter, stating salary, &c., to A.B.C., care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1878. [123

WANTED, by a Young Man at present in Bombay, an ENGAGEMENT as CLERK or BOOKKEEPER in a house in China or Japan. Has had three years' experience in India. Can leave India in January. Address G. R. N., care of *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 18th December, 1877.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT expects to LEAVE Hongkong PERMANENTLY, about the 20th of January, 1878.
Hongkong, 25th December, 1877. [41

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. ROGERS begs to intimate that he has RETURNED, and is now READY to RECEIVE PATIENTS.
No. 7, ARBUTHNOT ROAD.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1877. [19

NOTICE.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT THE "DAILY PRESS" OFFICE.
Particular attention is given at this Establishment to COMMERCIAL and GENERAL JOB PRINTING, every description of which is executed
IN THE BEST STYLE
and at
SUCH PRICES
as will bear
FAVOURABLE COMPARISON
with
ANY IN THE EAST.
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE,
HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

Office of the SHANGHAI STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, in Liquidation.

A SECOND RETURN of CAPITAL, at the rate of FIVE TAELS per SHARE, will be made to Shareholders of record on the 1st October, payable at the Office of the Liquidators, on the 8th instant.
Warrants will be delivered by the Undersigned to Shareholders or their lawful representatives on presentation of Share Certificates for endorsement.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 2nd to the 8th instant inclusive.
By Order, RUSSELL & Co.,
Liquidators.
Shanghai, 2nd October, 1877. [44

BRITISH BARK "FALCON," FROM LONDON.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1877. [159

INTIMATIONS.

IN AID OF THE FAMINE IN NORTH CHINA.

HONGKONG CHORAL SOCIETY.

The FIRST CONCERT of the SEASON will take place
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING,
10TH JANUARY,
and the PROCEEDS will be devoted to the RELIEF of the SUFFERERS by FAMINE in the NORTH of CHINA.

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

OVERTURE (Pianoforte), arranged for 8 hands, "Don Giovanni,"	MOZART.
PART SONG, "The Red, Red Rose"	HATTON.
DUET (for two Tenors), "Lorbeer und Rose"	A. E. GRELL.
SOLO (Pianoforte), "Fantaisie Impromptu," in C Sharp Minor (Op. 66)	CHOPIN.
By a Gentleman Amateur.	
SOLO and CHORUS, "Inflammatus," from Stabat Mater	ROSSINI.

PART II.

PART SONG, "Rise, Sleep no more"	BENEDICT.
SOLO.	
SOLO (Pianoforte), "Andante and Rondo Capriccioso," in E (Op. 14)	MENDELSSOHN.
By a Gentleman Amateur.	
SOLO and CHORUS, "Blow Gentle Gales"	BISHOP.
CHORUS, "March of the Men of Harlech."	

To Commence at 9 o'clock.
A Plan of the Hall can be seen at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s, where Tickets (Price $2 each) can be taken and Seats secured.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1878. [121

LUSITANO THEATRE.

POSITIVELY FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY.
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING.
GREAT SUCCESS.
PROFESSOR THORN
in his
MARVELLOUS AND MYSTERIOUS SEANCES AND PLEASING DRAWING ROOM ENTERTAINMENT,
embracing the
PHENOMENA OF MODERN SPIRIT MEDIA.
Enlivened with Professor THORN'S Amusing and Instructive Explanation
"HOW IT'S DONE."
"MORE SENSATIONAL THAN EVER."
MORE NOVELTIES AND MORE WONDERS
will be represented in this Entertainment.
"THE SACK OF COUNT DE MONTE CHRISTO."
"THORN'S FLYING CAGE; MARVELLOUS DISAPPEARING OF THE CAGE AND CANARIES, AND THE RE-APPEARING OF THE SAME IN FULL VIEW OF THE AUDIENCE."
"THE SACRED BOOK OF CAGLIOSTRO," &c., &c., &c.
PRICES OF ADMISSION...ONE DOLLAR.
Tickets can be obtained at the HONGKONG HOTEL, and at the Doors on the Night of Performance.
Doors open at 8.30 P.M.; Commence at 9 P.M. precisely.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1878. [132

FOR CHARTER.

THE Steam Launch "EVENING STAR" having Good ACCOMMODATION on board for PIC-NIC and SHOOTING PARTIES, TOWING VESSELS, &c., at MODERATE CHARGE.
Apply to M. BUXSOO, or HONGKONG HOTEL.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1878. [1m114

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES.

STEAMSHIP "SINDH."
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship "INDUS" from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before TO-DAY, the 10th instant, at Noon, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after WEDNESDAY, the 16th January, 1878, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
H. DU POUEY,
Agent.
Hongkong, 10th January, 1878.

NORWEGIAN BARK "VEGA," FROM HAMBURG.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Norwegian Bark "VEGA," Nordtvedt, Master, from Hamburg, are requested to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside the Vessel.
Cargo impeding the discharge will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1878. [144

TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S Str. "ACHILLES," FROM LIVERPOOL.

SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 10th inst. for shipment per Steamer "STENTOR."
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1878. [112

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG, AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"HINDOSTAN"
having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding her discharge will be at once landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1878. [1w110

FROM LONDON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship
"GLENFALLOCH"
having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk and stored in the Godowns of the Undersigned, whence or from the Wharf or Boats delivery may be obtained.
Optional Cargo will be sent on to Shanghai unless notice to the contrary is given before 4 P.M. TO-DAY.
Cargo remaining undelivered after the 10th instant will be subject to rent.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents Steamship "Glenfalloch."
Hongkong, 3rd January, 1878. [103

NOW PREPARING FOR PUBLICATION.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY
For 1878.

This Work, the ONLY one of the kind in China or Japan, is now in the SIXTEENTH YEAR of its existence, and will be published as soon as practicable after the close of the current year.

It has been compiled from the MOST AUTHENTIC SOURCES, and no pains have been spared to render it THOROUGHLY RELIABLE both as a Directory and as a Work of Reference on Commercial Matters.

The Directory will, as usual, be published in Two Forms—Complete at $5, or with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, and Code of Signals, at $3.

Orders for Copies should be forwarded Early to the Publisher, Daily Press Office, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO	Mr. L. A. de Graça.
SWATOW	Messrs. Campbell & Co.
AMOY	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. Hedge & Co.
NINGPO	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh, S'ghai.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Kelly & Walsh.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.
NAGASAKI	The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA	The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA	*Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA	Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SAIGON	Mr. J. H. Bloom.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
BANGKOK	Messrs. Malherbe, Jullien & Co.
LONDON	Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON	Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON	Messrs. Bates, Hendy & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK	Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned, having become LESSEE of the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" and the BUSINESS connected therewith, will conduct the same on his own account from this date.

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX.

Daily Press Office,
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO.,
FAMILY AND DISPENSING
CHEMISTS,
By Appointment to His Excellency the GOVERNOR and his Royal Highness the
DUKE OF EDINBURGH,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGGISTS
PERFUMERS,
PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS,
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMEN,
And
AERATED WATER MAKERS.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REFITTED,
PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of Orders it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. WATSON and Co., or
HONGKONG DISPENSARY. [17

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications on Editorial matters should be addressed "The Editor," and those on business "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 10TH, 1878.

THE case of the British barque *Jessie Jamieson* shows that in spite of all precautions, and even when lime juice is abundantly supplied, scurvy is still liable to make its appearance on board vessels during long voyages. On steamers, of course, there is little fear of this ancient scourge of seafaring men breaking out, while the facilities now afforded for laying in stores of tinned provisions greatly diminish the chances of scurvy on sailing ships. The *Jessie Jamieson* left Cardiff for this port on the 13th July last, and arrived here on the 31st December, when four of the crew, suffering from scurvy, were at once admitted to the Civil Hospital, and one, named SCHMIDT, died on the 2nd instant, from the disease. A coroner's inquest was held on the deceased and a long and searching inquiry ensued. The result of this investigation was to show that the men were kindly treated by the captain, that they had a liberal supply of good food, that lime juice was served out to them without stint, and that the captain showed every care and consideration for his men after the breaking out of the disease. It was also shown, however, that some of the men, notably the deceased SCHMIDT, would not take the lime juice, that notwithstanding frequent warnings, they often partook of bread "scouse," made of rancid fat and biscuit, and those who suffered most were previously in a weak state of health. It was also stated in evidence that the forecastle was frequently—indeed, almost constantly—damp, partly from heavy weather and partly from the negligence of some of the men. The *Jessie Jamieson*, however, was an iron ship, and therefore more liable to damp, on account of the non-absorbent nature of the metal and consequent sweating. Dr. ADAMS examined the lime juice and reported it to be perfectly good. Here, then, we have a case in which the ship is well found, the captain humane and considerate, plenty of lime juice on board, and yet on arrival at their destination four of the crew have to go to hospital ill with scurvy.

It appears plain to us that the sufferers are themselves mainly to blame, while the damp state of the ship no doubt contributed to the severity of the disease. It is possible, too, that the men were not of a cheerful turn of mind, had few or no amusements, and that, being of various nationalities, they had few sympathies or tastes in common. That such things have considerable influence on the state of health among seamen there is abundant medical evidence to show. Dr. ALEXANDER MACAULAY, in enumerating the predisposing causes of scurvy, after mentioning the absence of vegetable diet as the chief one, goes on to say:—"Among the other very powerful exciting causes, we are to reckon want of cleanliness and ventilation, a damp and cold atmosphere, and, above all, depressing passions. On the large scale of observation afforded in fleets and armies, it is invariably found that whenever anything occurs to damp the spirits of the men, the scurvy uniformly becomes worse; whereas anything that tends to increase their alacrity has as conspicuous an effect in rendering it milder and less frequent." Many officers in the fleet, knowing this fact, make a point of providing all the amusement they can for the men and endeavour to keep them as contented and happy as possible. In the merchant service there is not so much leisure for amusement, but it would be well if more frequent attempts were made to render long voyages pleasanter to the seamen. A great deal, however, rests with the men themselves. There are few well regulated ships where there are not plenty of opportunities afforded for relaxation, but there are few of the crews, we fear, who turn them properly to account. In the case of the *Jessie Jamieson*, the crew was so mixed that it is probable they could not agree upon any form of amusement, and possibly did not even indulge in singing.

A very mixed crew is, we should imagine, far more liable to scurvy than one composed of one nationality or of kindred races. There are, of course, some good reasons why so many mixed crews are found on board both British and foreign ships, the most forcible of which consists in the fact that good seamen of any nationality are very scarce, while the supply of British sailors is very far below the demand. Mixed crews are, moreover, less prone to mutiny. There is little doubt, however, that scurvy would not have been so virulent on board the *Jessie Jamieson* had the crew consisted of only one or two nationalities. For the outbreak of scurvy no one can be justly blamed except, perhaps, the men themselves. The captain not only acted up to the very letter of the Act of Parliament, but he went beyond it in his anxiety to provide medical comforts for his crew. He knew and appreciated the importance of keeping the men in good health and did his utmost to attain that object. But his good intentions were defeated by the sufferers themselves. It was proved at the inquest that the men who took their allowance of lime juice had the disease mildly, while those who foolishly neglected to avail themselves of this great antidote suffered the most. It is likewise apparent from the evidence that some of the crew were dirty in their habits and took no pains to keep the forecastle either dry or clean. For this reason one of the witnesses, MORGAN EVANS, left the forecastle and took up his quarters aft. This witness also strongly insisted that the practice among the other seamen of eating bread "scouse" conduced to bring on scurvy. The case is an important one, as it serves to show that damp and bread "scouse" made from slush are to be avoided, and that it is great folly for seamen to refuse to take the lime juice provided for them. The remarks we have thrown out on the subject of mixed crews and the provision of some amusement for the men when at sea may perhaps, at the same time, receive consideration from ship owners and masters. No doubt the proceedings in the case will be forwarded to the Board of Trade, who may perhaps officially make some suggestions on it. Dr. ADAMS might also be able to supply some further valuable information on the numerous cases of scurvy he has met with here in his capacity of health officer of the port.

We are glad to hear that the Chief Justice is steadily recovering from his indisposition.

The *Vigilant*, paddle dispatch vessel, Commander H. C. D. Ryder, left here yesterday morning for a week's cruise.

The *Foochow Herald*, in its commercial report, dated the 3rd inst., thus refers to the tea market at that port:—About 1,100 chests of Congou have been purchased in the interval since our last issue, prices being fully on a par with previous quotations. As the Tea season is now at an end, the publication of our commercial summary will be discontinued from date, and resumed next May. The total arrivals of Congou to the end of the season amount to 643,157 chests, against 740,000 chests at corresponding period of last year, or a decrease of 96,843 chests.

After the conclusion of the regular business of the United Service Lodge No. 1,341, on Tuesday evening last, the brethren and their guests retired to the lower hall and sat down to a banquet. The stewards must be congratulated upon the way in which the affair went off and upon the tasteful decoration of the banquetting-hall. The usual masonic toasts were given, and drunk with enthusiasm. The proceedings were enlivened and brought to a close with some very appropriate songs by the brethren. The banquet, which reflected great credit upon the caterer, was supplied from the Oriental Hotel, under the direction of Mr. Stockhausen.

Referring to the orders received from home for the 74th Highlanders to proceed to Hongkong in place of the 28th Regiment, the *Straits Times* says:—"The 74th Regiment has been barely ten months amongst us, and, during that short time, has contrived to become as popular as any regiment we have had amongst us. The hospitality of Colonel Macleod and the officers, the splendid band of the regiment, and the spicy national flavour of the tartan and the pipers, have contributed not a little to relieve the monotony of social life here, nor should we omit to notice that the conduct of the men has been irreproachable and speaks highly for the discipline of the regiment. Its departure will be viewed with regret by the whole community."

An inquest was held at the Civil Hospital yesterday afternoon, by Mr. Russell, Coroner, and a jury comprising Messrs. Legge, Driscoll, and Keller, on the body of a woman named Kwok-i-kiu, aged about thirty-two, which was found by the police in a boat at Shau-ki-wan on Tuesday afternoon. The body was brought to the hospital, where it was examined by Dr. Wharry, who said the liver and kidneys were diseased, and there was blood in the stomach, some of which had issued from the mouth. The cause of death was liver disease.—A woman who said she got her living by begging among the junks at Shau-ki-wan, said deceased came to her six days ago to beg for a portion of some rice she had in her boat. Witness told her she could not afford to give her any because she had so many children. Deceased then asked her to lend her her small sampan to go round begging. Witness had a houseboat and a sampan, and she lent deceased the sampan. In the evening deceased brought the sampan back and told witness her husband had been away a long time and she had no place to sleep. Witness told her she could stay in her house boat, and she did so until Tuesday morning, when she coughed a great deal and vomitted blood. Witness then told her she had better go into the sampan, and she did so. Witness did not see her again until the body was found by the police. Witness offered her some congee before she left, but deceased said she did not want it, and that she had been sick for a long time.—The Coroner said the last witness had evidently sent the deceased out of her house-boat because, in accordance with Chinese superstition, she thought it would be unlucky if she died there, and to get rid of any trouble in burying her.—The jury found a verdict of death from natural causes.

The delivery of the French mail was begun at 6.25 yesterday evening.

Professor Thorn will give an entertainment this evening at the Lusitano Theatre. This will be the last appearance in Hongkong of this clever performer.

The trial of the engineers of the *Yesso* commences to-day before Mr. Justice Snowdon and a special jury. Mr. Bernard will be defended by Mr. Hayllar, Q.C., instructed by Mr. Brereton, and the third engineer by Mr. Francis.

We would remind our readers that the first concert of the Hongkong Choral Society will take place this evening at the City Hall. The programme is a capital one, and there is every reason to believe that it will be a most successful concert. The proceeds are to be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by famine in the North of China, and we trust that a goodly sum will be realised for that charitable object.

We take the subjoined items from the *London and China Express* of the 30th November:—

Mr. Kanehiro Takiki, a Japanese, has successfully passed the examination for the diploma of the Royal College of Surgeons.

With reference to the notice which appeared in the Shanghai papers concerning Sir Thomas Wade's return to China, we understand upon reliable authority that no definite time has as yet been fixed.

On the 24th November Messrs. Scott and Co. launched from their yard at Cartsdyke, Greenock, a new screw-steamer of 1,000 tons burthen, which on leaving the ways was named the *Newchwang*. The steamer, which will be engined by the Greenock Foundry Company, has been built to the order of a firm at Shanghai for the China coasting trade.

In the appeal case of Swire and others v. Francis, which it will be recollected arose out of the defalcations of a Mr. W. H. Shaw, and attracted some attention in Shanghai, judgment has been delivered by the Privy Council in favour of the appellants, the Court holding that the respondents (R. Francis and Co.) were responsible for the misappropriations of Shaw, who acted as their agent, and within the scope of his authority.

His Excellency Kuo Ta-jen, the Chinese Minister, and suite, visited Oxford on the 28th Nov., and were present at the Sheldonian Theatre in the afternoon, to hear the lecture by the Rev. James Legge, M.A., Professor of Chinese, the subject being, "Imperial Confucianism, or the Sixteen Maxims of the K'ang-hsi Sacred Edict." H.E. and suite were entertained at lunch by Vice-Chancellor Dr. Sewell, in the hall of the New College, after which he visited many places of interest in this ancient seat of learning.

The daily papers have at last commenced to discuss the Chefoo Convention and Sir Thomas Wade's Memorandum. *The Times* gives a careful *résumé* of the first portion, and implicitly promises a second instalment; the *Daily News* backs up the memorial which has been sent in in favour of the ratification of the Convention, and the *Echo* "follows on the same side" with an inflated anti-opium article. A well-penned letter, evidently from some one thoroughly conversant with the subject, appears in *The Times*, replying to the arguments which have been advanced in the memorial urging the ratification.

On the 26th November the Chinese Minister in Berlin, H. E. Liu Ta-jen, had an audience with the Emperor of Germany, at the Imperial Palace in Berlin, for the purpose of delivering into the hands of the Emperor his credentials as Minister to the Court. In addressing his Majesty the Minister extolled the friendly relations which have existed without interruption between China and Germany, and, in reply, the Emperor said that he reciprocated the friendly feelings which China had towards Germany, and at the same time his Majesty welcomed the newly-accredited Chinese Minister on his arrival at the capital. After some friendly questions of a less formal character the audience terminated.

The latest mail advices received home were:—Manila October 6th, Shanghai 12th, Yokohama (*via* San Francisco) 12th, Foochow 14th, Hongkong 18th, Batavia 20th, Singapore 26th, and Galle November 2nd. The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, was delivered, *via* Marseilles, on the 25th November, its due date. The heavy portion of the previous mail reached Southampton, per P. and O. Company's steamer *Hydaspes*, on the 24th November. There are no later advices from Japan *via* San Francisco. The next inward P. and O. mail, bringing dates Yokohama 16th, Shanghai 19th, Hongkong 25th October, Singapore 1st November, left Brindisi on the 29th November and would probably reach London on its due date, the 3rd proximo. The following French mail, with a week's later dates, left Suez on the 28th November, two days early.

The thirty-seventh annual report of the P. & O. Company, to be presented to the meeting to be held on Tuesday next, December 4th, has been issued. It is very full and explanatory at the present juncture of the Company's affairs, in placing which before the shareholders in so clear a form the directors have ably performed their duty. The report states that the Company's receipts for the years 1875 and 1876 showed a joint diminution of £140,000 as compared with 1874, but a recovery is noted to the extent of nearly £100,000 during the present year. It also alludes to the decision of the Government, as announced some time back, to terminate the present mail contract in February, 1880, and to invite tenders for the postal service. An element in the acceptance of such tenders as may be made should no doubt be the tried reliability of the P. and O. Company, who have carried the mails for forty years past, with signal efficiency, and their possessing resources for the purpose unequalled by any other Company. We trust that the Postmaster-General will see the wisdom of avoiding any experiments.

Captain James Aldworth St. Leger (Retired List) died suddenly last week at Kingstown (of which port he was harbour-master), aged sixty-seven years. This officer entered the Navy in 1828, and passed his examination in 1835. While mate, in China, of the *Calliope*, he assisted in the boats at the capture and destruction of eleven out of thirteen war-junks, near Chuenpee, in 1841; was present in a subsequent attack made on the enemy's camp, fort, and ship *Cambridge*, bearing the Chinese Admiral's flag (which he boarded), at their position below Whampoa Reach, where 98 guns were in the whole destroyed; contributed to the capture of several rafts, and of the last fort protecting the approaches to Canton; and was attached to the western division of boats at the capture of that city itself. For those services he was promoted in June, 1841, to the rank of lieutenant. While belonging, in the course of the same year, to the *Blenheim*, he co-operated in the reduction of Amoy and Chinghai. He was paid off from the *Blenheim* in March, 1843, and was next employed on the Coast of Africa and on the North America and West India Station, as second and first lieutenant. He attained commander's rank in 1848, and became a retired captain in 1868.

POLICE COURT.

9th January.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

OBSTRUCTION.

Chan Aman, Leong Ayan, and Leong Tsa Yung, boatmen, were charged by P.C. 2 with obstructing with their boats the approach the landing place at Gibb's Wharf.—Fined fifty cents, in default to two days' imprisonment.

UNLAWFUL POSSESSION.

Kowk Aning was brought up, on remand, charged with being in unlawful possession of five bottles of sherry.

P.C. Campbell was at the wharf when the Macao steamboat was leaving, and he saw the prisoner hurrying on board with a bundle under his arm. The constable followed and asked him what he had in the bundle, which he then let fall upon the deck. The constable opened the bundle, and there found five bottles of sherry wrapped in a jacket. The prisoner ran away. He was pursued and caught at the gate. The bottles were stamped on the cork McEwen, Frickel and Co. Inquiries had been made and that firm did not know the prisoner, but the sherry had been missed.

His Worship fined the prisoner 40s., in default to one month's imprisonment with hard labour.

LARCENY.

Lum Acheung, was brought up, on remand, charged with stealing two towels from Li Akin, a hawker of small wares and European goods, on the 5th instant.—Sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment, with hard labour.

Chik Ang, was brought up, on remand, charged with stealing some clothing, and was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour.

ASSAULT.

Leung Ahu, a boatman, was charged by Yung Achuk with assaulting him.

Yung Achuk said that he was a hawker belonging to Kowloon City. He carried his ground nuts from Kowloon to Victoria. The prisoner came to him and tendered him a coin which he would not accept, upon which prisoner committed the assault complained of. A constable came up and took the prisoner into custody.

The prisoner said that last night he had a coin given him for a fare. He wanted some ground nuts, and offered the prosecutor the coin, who said he would not take it. He had been in the Colony three years. A foreign devil had given him the coin.

His Worship told him that he had been in the colony long enough to know how to speak of foreigners.

Prisoner—I am very young, and do not know.

His Worship—How old are you?

Prisoner—Twenty-four years.—(Laughter.)

His Worship said that he would fine the prisoner twenty-five cents.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

6th January.

Notice has been given by the Namhoi Magistrate that it has come to his knowledge that some of the merchants are storing up the rice with a view of speculation. He therefore forbids any speculating in this staple article of food, and declares that any disobedience of his orders will be severely punished, on the offenders being discovered, and the rice confiscated. He points out that rice is now freely imported from the outports and still the price is daily increasing, from which it is plainly evident that the merchants are accumulating stocks in order to force up the price. There is no doubt that such is really the fact, but whether the Magistrate's proclamation on the subject will have the desired effect remains to be seen.

The kidnapping of children is becoming, I am informed, remarkably common in Fatshan. Children playing at the doors of their homes are constantly enticed away and carried off to be sold. The practice has no doubt become more frequent of late owing to the distress and poverty prevailing. The Authorities do very little towards putting down the crime, and the children are seldom recovered.

The robbers in Kwangtung are not regardful of places or people. Wherever there is a chance of obtaining plunder with a moderate risk they lay in wait to attack. Even the temples are not secure from their marauding violence. A short time back a band of these roving miscreants attacked a Buddhist temple at Tsing Yuen, some seventy miles north of this city. They did not, however, succeed, as they had hoped, in taking the inmates by surprise, but met with such a stout resistance that they had at length to beat a retreat, several of their number being wounded in the fray. The priests must either have been good fighting men or have engaged some hardy retainers.

FOOCHOW.

It is rumoured that Ting Futai's resignation has not been accepted; that he will return shortly to his post, and relieve the Viceroy, who, it is said, meditates a trip to Peking in the spring of the current year.

All the troops in garrison were, we understand, reviewed by the Viceroy on Sunday last, at the South Camp. The evolutions were of the usual character, and consisted in marching, counter-marching, and a kind of kiss-in-the-ring arrangement—in which bannermen figured prominently; the inspection terminated with some very independent firing and an indiscriminate waste of powder.

We notice that His Imperial Majesty of China has been offering up his juvenile supplications for rain in the northern provinces of the Empire. His Majesty is, of course, quite a novice in the art of praying, though if he could possibly move the clerk of the weather to divert a little of the superfluous attention of aquarius from this particular portion of his widespread dominion, he would be rendering a great service to the discontented inhabitants.

The prospect of a successful race meeting has been greatly marred by renewed inclemency of the weather. Towards the close of last week, there were indications of more favourable atmospheric conditions; but on Sunday last the wind shifted to the south, and there has been more or less rain (chiefly more) ever since. The consequence is that the ground is very unpropitious to *al fresco* amusement of any kind, more especially racing; and it has been found necessary to postpone the first day of the meeting to Saturday, the 5th instant. The wind has to-day veered northward, and there are indications of brighter weather, though according to Captain Randall's local tide tables foul weather is prognosticated, the fact of new moon setting in about noon on the 2nd inst. is a sign that more rain may be looked for.—*Foochow Herald*.

TOKIO.

We learn from the *Japan Herald* that Mr. H. Gribble will presently begin the publication of a new journal in Nagasaki, to be called the *Kiu Siu Times*.

The remarkable announcement is made that Mr. Soyeshima, former ambassador, Imperial councillor, and chief of the Foreign Office, is about to establish in China a large mercantile house called the "Busan Kaisha."

Notification has been issued of a general invitation to the members of the Imperial family, the chief Ministers of State and the head of the Household, to dine privately every Friday with His Majesty the Emperor.

A Japanese newspaper reports that five large boxes containing presents from Her Majesty the Queen of England have been received for the Emperor by the officers of the Imperial Household.

Dr. A. Geerts, of Tokio and Yokohama, has received the German decoration of the "Red Eagle," in reward for services rendered to the navy of that empire.—*Tokio Times*.

AMERICAN CONSULAR CHANGES.

Considerable surprise has been excited by the announcement that General Stahel, the United States Consul for Hiogo and Osaka, has received orders from Washington to proceed at once to Shanghai and assume temporary charge of the Consulate General there. No particulars have been divulged, and the reasons for the sudden change can only be conjectured. Numerous possible explanations suggest themselves, but none of them sufficient to cover all the circumstances of case. Perhaps the most reasonable is that the present incumbent, Mr. Wells, may not have been confirmed in office by the Senate, notwithstanding the apparent certainty of his prospects. It may be, again, as has been rumoured, that he has found the post distasteful and has himself asked to be relieved. Or his conduct of the case against Bradford, the former Vice-Consul General, may have been open to technical objections and therefore disapproved. Another supposition is that he is to be left free to pursue a further investigation in other directions, under instructions from home. Last of all, and to our mind most improbable, is the idea that the State Department is determined to allow the course of scrutiny to proceed no further, and thus to emphatically signify its displeasure at the consequences of Mr. Wells's energetic action. We attach little credit to this final theory. The hope of "civil service reform" may be an illusion, but no administration would be likely to venture an action so defiant of official propriety as this would be. We shall know all anon. Meanwhile General Stahel goes to Shanghai and Mr. E. S. Benson acts in his place at Kobe.—*Tokio Times*.

It is said to be a musical fact that every orchestra contains at least two musicians with moustaches, one in spectacles, three with bald heads, and one very modest man in a white cravat, who, from force of circumstances, it may be observed plays on a brass instrument.

When the Queen was sojourning on the shores of Loch Maree she commissioned a young artist of Inverness, Mr. John Park, to execute for her several pictures—some in water-colours, some in oil—of points in the beautiful scenery of Western Ross, which had most warmly kindled her Majesty's admiration. Mr. Park, although he has not yet made any show at Burlington House, has exhibited with credit at the Royal Scottish Academy Exhibitions, and is full of promise as a landscape painter. He comes of a stock at once artistic and literary. His father was the well-remembered Glasgow sculptor, Patrick Park; his maternal grandfather—happily yet alive in the fulness of years and well-earned literary repute—is Dr. Carruthers, of Inverness, the biographer of Pope and the editor of the most scholarly weekly newspaper of the three kingdoms.

THE FRENCH MAIL.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, Captain Brunet, from Marseilles 2nd December, Naples 4th, Port Said 9th, Suez 11th, Aden 16th, Galle 26th, Singapore January 2nd, and Saigon 5th, bringing the mail from London of the 30th November, arrived here yesterday afternoon. The following telegrams are taken from the *Straits Times Extra*:—

LONDON, 11th December.

A later account of the fall of Plevna states that Ghazi Osman attempted to pierce the Russian line of entrenchments in the direction of Widdin, and that being attacked by the enemy in the front and rear, he was compelled to capitulate, after a most heroic struggle, the whole of his army being made prisoners. The garrison had been dying of cold and hunger previous to Ghazi Osman Pasha's attempt to break through the investing line.

LONDON, 12th December.

General John Bissett has been created a Knight Commander of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, and the Senior Puisne Judge (Hon. C. H. Stewart) of Ceylon and John Thomas Emerson have been created Companions of the same Order. Mehemed Pasha has been dismissed and Chakir Pasha replaces him. In a speech made by Mr. John Bright, yesterday, referring to Indian matters, he advocated an extensive system of canals and irrigation, and attacking the India Government, said he was in favour of the formation of several independent presidencies.

CONSTANTINOPLE, 13th December.

The Turkish Parliament was opened to-day. The speech from throne dwells on the necessity of equality between Christians and Turks, and appeals to the patriotism of the nation to defend Turkey's rights.

PARIS, 13th December.

M. Dufaure has succeeded, after much difficulty, in forming a new ministry composed as follows:—M. Dufaure, President of the Council and Minister of Justice; M. Marcere, Minister of Interior; M. Waddington, Minister for Foreign Affairs; M. Borel, Minister of War; M. Pothuau, Minister of the Marine and the Colonies; and M. Leon Say, Minister of Finance.

LONDON, December 14th.

Chakir Pasha, who succeeded Mehemed Pasha, has resigned. The Russian loss at Plevna is put at 1,444, and the Turkish loss 4,000 killed and wounded, and 77 guns captured. The prisoners comprised 10 Pashas and 2,128 officers. Russian siege artillery has arrived on the plain of Passin (Asia). A Russian attack on Erzeroum is imminent.

PARIS, December 14th.

A message from Marshal MacMahon acquiesces in the result of the elections, repudiates the idea of a dissolution of the Chamber of Deputies, and states that the end of the crisis opens an era of prosperity for the country.

LONDON, 17th December.

The Servian troops are advancing against Rassova and Nisch, and have occupied heights commanding Miramor. The Turks evacuated Burk (query Burkova) and Elena on the 13th instant, which places the Russians have occupied. Baker and Nedjib Pashas have been entrusted with the command of Turkish forces at Kamarli.

News has been received of Osman Pasha's death on his way to Bucharest. Servia has issued a proclamation, justifying her declaration of war against Turkey and proclaiming Servian independence.

LONDON, 18th December.

The news of Osman Pasha's death proves to be false.

The German Government, in answer to the Porte's circular despatch, has refused to entertain the proposal for mediation. The Russians have occupied Bobrovo and Ahmedli. A detachment of Russian troops having appeared between Etropol and Sophia, were attacked by Turks, who defeated them and compelled them to fall back.

LONDON, 19th December.

The *Globe* publishes a rumour that Parliament will meet on the 17th of January, because of the critical situation in the East.

LONDON, 19th December.

The statement made that Parliament will open on 17th of January, on account of the critical situation in the East, is confirmed. The *Standard* of to-day states that the Ministry will then propose that the British army be increased. Other Conservative journals, in discussing the situation, say that it is not the Russian victories over the Turks, but the Austrian and German support of Russia, which is the real danger to British interests.

ADEN, 19th December.

The *Sumatra*, with the English mails of the 7th instant, sailed for Bombay at nine o'clock this evening, and the *Peshawur* for Galle and Calcutta, at three this afternoon.

LONDON, 20th December.

Servian troops have occupied Miramor. Russian troops are marching towards Sophia. Fresh bodies of Russian troops continue to arrive in Bulgaria.

LONDON, 20th December.

All the London press, with the exception of *The Times*, agree that the Ministry should, on the opening of Parliament in January, demand a vote of a sum of money for military preparations in view of the critical situation in the East. The Turkish garrison of Miramor has withdrawn to Nisch. General Totleben has been appointed commander of the Russian army corps operating against Rustchuk. The Turks have evacuated Berkovatz, which the Russians have occupied. The Turks are retreating to Sophia. A force of 60,000 fresh Russian troops are being mobilized.

LONDON, 21st December.

The proposal made by the Porte to the guaranteeing Powers for mediation has failed, the basis being considered inadequate. The German Ambassador at Constantinople recommends that Turkey should negotiate directly with Russia. Advices from the seat of war state that snowy weather and thick fog prevent any operations of belligerents in the Balkans. *The Times* announces that Suleiman Pasha is going to Adrianople to assume the command of Turkish forces in Roumelia. The Servian troops are marching against Widdin and are advancing successfully in other directions. The Russian and Roumanian troops will invest the fortresses of the Quadrilateral. The latest news from Armenia states that snowy weather delays the Russian attack on Erzeroum, and that the Russian army is still beyond Soghanli.

THE SWORD v. PUBLIC OPINION.

A few words as to how three Governments fell in France—in 1830, 1848, and 1870—may not be out of place at this moment. First respecting Charles X. This King, having summoned the reactionary Polignac Ministry, the Chamber of Deputies signified its displeasure by a series of hostile votes, and was prorogued in August, 1829. During the recess the King paid a visit to Alsace, and was so loyally received that he thought he could venture to uphold his unpopular Ministers. Parliament was opened on March 6, 1830, and, in answer to the speech from the throne, 221 deputies, forming a majority, passed an address declaring that the Cabinet did not possess their confidence. The King's reply was to dissolve the Chamber. New elections were held in June, and the 221 were re-elected; then the King remarked aloud at a Court dinner that he should not commit the same mistake as his ill-starred brother Louis XVI., who had perished through making concessions; and, yielding to Prince Polignac's suggestions, he drew up a set of Ordinances dissolving the Chamber afresh, restoring the press censorship, and altering the mode of conducting elections. These Ordinances were signed in a Cabinet Council held at St. Cloud on Sunday evening, July 25; and all the Ministers appended their signatures to them. One, however, M. d'Haussez, Minister of Marine, hesitated for awhile and asked whether the King would persevere even if his advisers objected? "Certainly," replied Charles X. M. d'Haussez then signed, but, rising to leave the room, he looked round at the walls and said, "Sire, I am looking for a portrait of Strafford." The Ordinances were placarded in Paris on Monday morning, and that day the King went to hunt in the Forest of Rambouillet. He hunted in all months and had a kingly disregard for close seasons. In the evening news was brought him that there were crowds in the streets of the capital, but no disorder. The garrison of Paris was of 17,000 men, including three picked regiments of the Guard, and a corps of 3,000 Swiss Guards, all of whom had had ball-cartridge served out to them; so the King, after playing whist till eleven, supped and went to bed placidly. Meanwhile a protest had been drawn up at the office of the *National*, by M. Thiers, who said, "We want some heads at the foot of this document," and put his signature. Several dozens of other journalists added theirs, and the protest was at once printed and scattered about the streets. At ten o'clock on Tuesday the first barricade was erected by some printers' workmen, who plundered a gunmaker's shop; by noon there were a dozen barricades; at three the students of the Latin Quarter and of the Ecole Polytechnique joined the insurgents; at six all the shops closed, and the night came amid general firing, which could be distinctly heard at St. Cloud. The King was not yet alarmed, for his Guards were reported to be fighting splendidly; but on Wednesday, the 28th, when news came that the revolutionists had captured three barracks in the night, Prince Polignac resigned, and the King requested the Duc de Mortemart to form a Cabinet. It was too late. Before night the insurgents were masters of Paris, and the Guard fell back upon St. Cloud. Prince Polignac was obliged to hide in an upper room to escape the fury of the courtiers, who threatened him with personal violence, and the Princess, his wife, sat sobbing hysterically in a passage, while a number of duchesses who had fled from the Faubourg St. Germain loaded her with imprecations. On Thursday, the 19th, the King left St. Cloud for Rambouillet, followed by all his Court, some in carriages, some in carts, others on foot and carrying bundles of their goods. Two days had sufficed to put the Bourbon dynasty in such sorry plight that on trying to borrow 15,000 francs at Rambouillet, for the purpose of paying his soldiers and servants, the King could not raise the money. No one in the town would lend him a franc. On the 30th Charles X. abdicated in favour of his grandson, the Duc de Bordeaux, now the Comte de Chambord; but the provisional Government formed in Paris had already appointed the Duke of Orleans Lieutenant-General of the Kingdom, and messengers brought the King advice, tantamount to an order, to leave the country. He started for Cherbourg accordingly, and there embarked for England. The unfortunate Prince Polignac, who had bragged for months that he would bring the Liberals to their senses, accompanied the King, but had to remain hidden in a coach with the shutters up, which coach the runaway courtiers believed to contain the crown jewels, and therefore respected. If the Prince had shown himself he would have been lynched.

Eighteen years after this Louis Philippe lost his throne, thanks to M. Guizot, who withstood an agitation for parliamentary reform. The electorate then comprised but 200,000 citizens. MM. Thiers and Odilon Barrot, leaders of the Liberal party, advocating an extension of the suffrage, sought to weigh upon the Conservative majority in both Houses by organizing a series of political banquets. One, on a monster scale, was appointed to take place on Tuesday, the 22nd of February, 1848, in the twelfth arrondissement of Paris; but M. Guizot decided to prohibit it, and a proclamation to that effect was launched on the 20th by M. Gabriel Delessert, prefect of police, who professed to be acting on his own sole authority in forbidding what he termed a disorderly meeting. The result was that the boulevards soon became filled with crowds shouting "Down with the Ministry!" and the leaders of the Left resolved to bring forward a motion for impeaching the Cabinet upon seven counts of unconstitutional action. The garrison of Paris was then very strong, and seemed to be most loyal. There were 27,000 men within the walls and 40,000 in the outlying forts, the towns of Versailles, Vincennes, &c.; but in addition to these there was the National Guard of 50,000 citizens, who were devoted to the King. In fact, nobody thought at that time of upsetting the throne. The only cry was for reform and a change of the Guizot Cabinet, which had been in office more than seven years. M. Guizot, however, thought good to make a formidable military demonstration to protect the House of Deputies on the 22nd, when the impeachment motion was lodged by M. Odilon Barrot; and the populace answered by turning out in tens of thousands, cheering the soldiers, but repeating their cry for reform with increasing vehemence. There was no debate on the motion for impeachment. The House adjourned at four, and Marshal Bugeaud, the commander-in-chief, offered to sweep the streets clean and make Paris "swallow his sword up to the hilt" if M. Guizot pleased. The Premier declined; and the Marshal said he would repent it before long. At nine o'clock, the boulevards being then seething with human heads, M. Lagrange, a Republican, who afterwards became a deputy, deliberately fired a pistol at the sentry outside the Foreign Office; the guard turned out and fired back, and this was the signal for a general cry to arms. Barricades rose with startling promptitude. Shopkeepers who were National Guardsmen, hearing that the Ministry were slaughtering the people, flew to their muskets, and before morning twenty police-stations and four barracks were in the power of the insurgents. At noon on the 23rd M. Guizot resigned, and the King consented to accept M. Thiers as Prime Minister; but the tidings of this concession, when carried out to the insurgents by M. Emile de Girardin, who courageously risked his life in trying to stop the bloodshed, failed to have any effect. Like Prince Polignac's resignation, it came too late. First, the National Guard had fought because it wished to get rid of an execrated Ministry; then it went on fighting to subdue the soldiery; then different regiments successively joined the insurgents because they had no ambition to be killed for M. Guizot. By the 24th all was over, and the King, after vainly abdicating in favour of the Count de Paris, had to leave the Tuileries clandestinely in a cab. The unwise obstinacy of one Minister had been enough to overthrow a dynasty which was generally popular; and the French provinces were as much amazed as foreign countries when they learned on the morning of the 25th of February that a Republic had been proclaimed in Paris.

The fall of the Second Empire on the 4th of September, 1870, had been easier to predict than those of the two monarchies in 1830 and 1848; but it was not less surprising from the fact that it was brought about without a drop of blood being spilled. From the moment that the Germans entered France, Napoleon III.'s Crown was doomed; but 30,000 soldiers had been left to guard the Empress Regent in Paris, and the Emperor certainly contemplated that this force would be made use of in case of need. The Ministry had for its president General Count de Palikao, a resolute soldier. The Empress, though in great distress of mind, was not timid, and rather encouraged than opposed a scheme of the Premier's for arresting the Republican leaders and confining them at Vincennes. Second thoughts convinced Count de Palikao that it would be unsafe to execute this project unless the Republicans gave him some excuse by an act of over sedition; but this they were careful not to do. On the 3rd of September news arrived that the Emperor had been made a prisoner at Sedan; on the 4th, a Sunday, this was known all over Paris, and an immense crowd repaired to the Place de la Concorde to cheer the Opposition deputies as they passed to the Corps Législatif and to clamour for the Emperor's deposition. The approaches to the Chamber and and to the Tuileries were strongly guarded; and Marshal Baraguey d'Hilliers, who commanded the troops, gave repeated orders to force the crowd back. But neither he nor any other general cared to assume the responsibility of firing upon a defenceless mob of fifty thousand men and women; so the first time the crowd made a strong surge the military line was broken, and soldiers and civilians being mixed together, the Chamber was invaded. At half-past two the Empress was informed that resistance was useless, and she had barely time to leave the palace under the escort of M. de Lesseps, before a rabble broke through the private gardens and clambered into the lower rooms through the windows. The Imperial Government had applied itself during eighteen years to build barracks, forts, and broad strategic boulevards which should render revolutions impossible, and yet it fell without daring to draw the sword against an unarmed populace! The moral of this and the other two French revolutions is that armies are not of much avail against public opinion.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

Another new thing is the glass slipper, which has been invented by a firm in Vienna. It is woven of the finest possible glass threads of rainbow hues, and will bring us back to the times of the good fairies and Cinderella.

An Irishwoman called on a photographer to have a cabinet portrait taken. When the artist removed the plate, he told her she need not sit any longer. On coming out from the dark room he found her still bolt upright in the chair, with that look of petrified despair on her face peculiar to the photographic *pose*. "You needn't sit there any longer," said the frightened artist. "What's that?" she hoarsely whispered, without changing a muscle. "I say you needn't sit there now—I have finished," he explained. "Ain't I to pay ye three-and-sixpence?" she interrogated in the same gurgling tone, with her eye strained on the mark. "Yes." "Well, then, do ye mane to say I'm to give ye three-and-sixpence for only five minits in the cheer? Begorra, I'll have a full tin minits fur the money, an' that's little enough in all conscience!" And she had it.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES.

A great success has been achieved at the Promenade Concerts at Covent-garden this season by Madame Zimeri, who has proved herself one of the best *soprani* recently heard here.

The full score of Brahm's great symphony in C minor, which was produced with such success at the Crystal Palace last winter, has just been published by Herr Simrock, of Berlin.

Mr. James Albery and Mr. Joseph Hatton have finished a new drama, in four acts, founded upon the latter author's new and highly successful novel of "The Queen of Bohemia," just published by Chapman and Hall.

Apropos of Sims Reeves and his well-grounded objection to encores, I am reminded of what a sensible old gentleman from the North once said to me on the subject: "Depend upon it, there are few things in this world that will 'fiz' twice."

Mr. Jefferson has had a most enthusiastic welcome in New York, after his three years' absence in Europe. He appeared in his favourite part, *Rip Van Winkle*, and on being called before the curtain said, "If you are as glad to see me as I am to see you our mutual pleasure is very great."

Miss Laing Meason, daughter of a gentleman well known in military-literary society, made a successful *début* at one of the recent Crystal Palace concerts. With a little more *aplomb* and self-possession, qualities only acquired by experience, Miss Meason will undoubtedly make a mark in her adopted profession.

Patti has arranged to appear in the opera at Milan, and so the Italian Government with its usual foresight and sagacity has resolved to impose a tax of 10s. per stall per night on the seats of the opera-house during the prima donna's engagement. Thus the price of every place in the theatre has been raised to a sum equivalent to £2 of our money.

The *Yorkshire Post* is responsible for the following:—"Mr. Irving appeared in the Theatre Royal, Belfast, on Friday night last week as Richard, and was greeted by the largest audience ever assembled in the building. Although his reception at first was all that could be wished for, still several hitches occurred. In the conflict with Richmond his sword was broken, and, on being supplied with another from the wings, he struck Richmond's helmet. Indeed, his acting in the last act called forth repeated hisses from the audience."

A correspondent calls the attention of "Atlas" of the *World*, to the fact that Viscount Hinton is playing at the Metropolitan Music Hall under the name of Cosman. "There is nothing novel in that, replies 'Atlas'; Mr. Cosman, who, by-the-bye, is grandson of a Landport pilot, as well as son of Earl Poulett, was engaged years ago at the Surrey Theatre as a clown. He is a good average professional pantomimist. The Viscountess was once a ballet-dancer, and is not ashamed of it, nor has she reason to be. I wish them both success."

Madame Etelka Gerster has been specially engaged, at the desire of the Emperor of Germany, from March 15th till April 15th (immediately following the close of the St. Petersburg and Moscow seasons), to sing in six representations of operas at the Imperial Theatre, Berlin. She will sing the operas in Italian. Madame Gerster is to receive 4,000 marks (upwards of £210) for each representation. The operas selected by His Majesty are "La Somnambula," "Lucia," "Traviata," "Rigoletto," "Flauto Magico," and "Barbiere."

Mr. Sothern returns from America next May to play in "The Prompter's Box." He has a project, which does not meet the approval of "the profession" on this side, of bringing over an American stock company, who, he considers, will do their work better than any English one. "The profession" declares that this is proved not to be the case by the fact that, when any actor makes a success in England, America immediately telegraphs for him to go over, thus confessing that the States are not over-stocked with good actors. Mr. Sothern, however, does not think of importing "stars," but intelligent men and women who will play "subordinate parts subordinately well," as Mr. Ruskin says, and in this matter surely it must be admitted that there is room for improvement on the English stage.

The *Madras Times* received from a native gentleman a long and indignant protest against the play entitled Dambacharri, which is now attracting much attention amongst native youths. It professes to give the episodes in the career of a Hindu profligate, and is, to the last degree, immoral and baneful in its influence. Surely obscenity is not to be tolerated on the native stage. This particular play, we understand, in another form, was prohibited some time ago. We do not insert the letter we have received, although we promised the writer that we would, as upon further consideration we fear the effect of it might be to attract too much attention to the drama; we content ourselves with guardedly alluding to the subject, trusting that the Police authorities will take the hint and do their duty.

There is much talk just now about the licensing of plays. People forget that Mr. Pigott cannot possibly know how a piece will be acted by merely reading it. In France a much more effective method of curtailing dramatic exuberance is adopted. Previous to public performance a solemn representation of the piece is given before a mysterious and limited band of officials known comprehensively as 'la Censure.' These excise any passages or action which they judge to be prejudicial—not, as a rule, to morals, but to order. In this way "L'Affaire Tichborne" was forbidden and "L'Affaire Coverley," the connecting link being the common *prénom* of the jovial knight and the unhappy nobleman; while the same secret influence prevailed upon the Governor of Paris to close the Châtelet, because one of the performers introduced into *Cromwell* words not duly passed by the censors. Lord Hertford is welcome to make a note of these remarks.

Mr. Mapleson's experiment of Italian Opera at cheap prices at Her Majesty's Theatre with permission to wear morning dress, is an undoubted success, the audiences steadily increasing in numbers as the performance proceed. When "Il Barbiere," "Robert le Diable," "Il Trovatore," "La Figlia del Reggimento," "Les Huguenots," and "Faust" are being represented by such *artistes* as Mdlle. Marimon, Mdlle. Salla, Mdlle. Marie Roze, Mdlle. Valleria, Mdlle. de Belocca, and Mdme. Lablache; by Signor Fancelli, Del Puente, Foli, &c., the good result is in no way surprising. A new tenor, singing as Signor Runcio, may also be counted among the successes. Possessing a charming voice and other advantages, not the least useful of them an easy, gentlemanly stage presence, it remains to be seen if his vocal and histrionic attainments tried by other, more arduous *rôles*, equal his natural gifts. Signor Li Calsi conducts with his accustomed efficiency.

The somewhat vexed question which relates to the extent of the privileges of an audience in connection with the expression of approval or disapproval of a play or an actor was settled to his own satisfaction the other night by Mr. Edward Flanagan, who occupied a seat in the gallery of the Royal Amphitheatre, Liverpool, and in the most severe terms loudly condemned "The Mariner's Compass" as about the worst piece of he had ever seen. We do not know the exact extent of Mr. Flanagan's experience, but his observations showed that it must be considerable. When told by the policeman who regulates the deportment of the "gods" that he must not criticise so loudly, he declared that having paid his "tanner" (sixpence) he could do what he liked. In a certain measure we agree with him. Sibillation is at present a lost art, and its revival would aid greatly in keeping literary and histrionic incompetency off the stage. We may add that the author of "The Mariner's Compass" is Mr. Henry Leslie.

The *Cincinatti Commercial* says:—The negro minstrel, Thatcher, the other evening told a ludicrous story to a big audience and put a catch phrase into the mouth of Indianapolitans that has kept them laughing ever since. Two sailors, who had a parrot with them, went into a magician's show in an upper room in some foreign city. The three constituted the audience. After each feat of the magician's one of the sailors would remark, "That's pretty good; wonder what they'll do next."—Finally one of the sailors asked permission to smoke, which the magician granted, forgetting that in the room beneath was stored an immense quantity of gunpowder. The Jack tars and the parrot continued to enjoy the show, one sailor adding the pleasure of his pipe, and the other remarking after each trick, "That's pretty good; wonder what they'll do next." A spark from the smoker's pipe chanced to drop through a crack in the floor into the powder, and something suddenly occurred, sailors and magician, parrot and all, "rose above party prejudice," and were all blown to kingdom come, in a million fragments, all except the poll-parrot. He landed, a heap of bruised flesh and burnt feathers, in a potato patch, three miles away. He was utterly demoralized. It took some moments to collect himself, and when he had partially done so, he hopped limpingly upon a fence-rail and remarked:—"That's pretty good; wonder what they'll do next."

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

WEDNESDAY, 9th January.

Patna has been placed to-day at $595, whilst for Benares the rate has been $567½.

EXPORT CARGO.

Per British bark, *Kate Carnie*, for London:—250 bales Waste Silk, 1,000 cases Preserves, 200 casks Preserves, 460 casks Soy, 233 pkgs. Canes, 1,070 rolls Matting, 123 boxes Chinaware, 100 boxes Star Aniseed, 3,710 boxes Cassia, 50 boxes Cassia Buds, and 156 pkgs. Sundries.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.........3/10½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight.........3/11
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight.........3/11¼
Credits, at 6 months' sight.........3/11¼
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.........3/11½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, sight.........225
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, sight.........225
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight.........71¼
Private, 30 days' sight.........72¼

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares—59 per cent. premium.
Union Insurance Society of Canton—$1,100 per share.
China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,350 per share.
Yangtsze Insurance Association—Tls. 650 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company—$265 per share, ex interest.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$685 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$175 per share.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—6 per cent. discount.
Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—14 per cent. discount.
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 26 per share.
Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share.
Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$57 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan—£103 10s.—Ex. 4s. 1½d.
Chinese Imperial Loan of 1877—£101.

SALES ON JANUARY 9TH, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Fungus—10 bags, at $37.20, by Yee-tain to travelling trader.
Red Dates—50 bags, at $3.75, by Kin-foong to travelling trader.
Vermicelli—30 bags, at $8.00, by Yuen-hang-lee to travelling trader.
Melon Seeds—20 tubs, at Tls. 15.8.0.0, by Kwong-hang-tai to travelling trader.
Dried Lung Nagn—10 bags, at $3.20, by Kwong-hang-tai to travelling trader.
Mushrooms—10 cases, at $43.00, by Kwong-hang-tai to travelling trader.

HONGKONG TEMPERATURE.

(FROM MESSRS. FALCONER & CO.'S REGISTER.)

January 9th.

Barometer—9 A.M.	30.414
Barometer—1 P.M.	30.310
Barometer—4 P.M.	30.298
Thermometer—9 A.M.	48
Thermometer—1 P.M.	49
Thermometer—4 P.M.	49
Thermometer—9 A.M. (Wet bulb)	46
Thermometer—1 P.M. (Wet bulb)	47
Thermometer—4 P.M. (Wet bulb)	47
Thermometer—Maximum	49
Thermometer—Minimum (over night)	47

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

January 9th.

BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c.	HONGKONG Previous day at 4 P.M.	HONGKONG On date at 10 A.M.	AMOY Previous day at 4 P.M.	AMOY On date at 10 A.M.	SHANGHAI Previous day at 4 P.M.	SHANGHAI On date at 10 A.M.	NAGASAKI Previous day at 4 P.M.	NAGASAKI On date at 10 A.M.
Barometer	30.30	30.45	30.30	30.37	30.45	30.49	30.35	30.42
Thermometer attached	45.5	49.5	—	—	32.0	35.0	39.6	40.5
Direction of Wind	N N	N N E	N X	N N	N	N	N	N
Force	1	3	3	2	3	3	5	4
Dry Thermometer	45.0	48.0	50.0	50.0	28.0	35.0	36.0	38.8
Wet Thermometer	44.0	45.0	48.0	48.0	24.0	24.0	31.0	32.3
Weather	c.	c.	o.c.	o.c.	b.c.	b.c.	c.c.	c.c.c.
Hour's Rain	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Quantity fallen	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

BAROMETER, level of the sea in inches, tens, and hundreds.
THERMOMETER, in Fahrenheit degrees and tens, kept in the open air in a shaded situation.
DIRECTION OF WIND is registered every two points, N., N.N.E., NE., &c.
FORCE OF WIND.—0 calm. 1 to 3 light breeze. 3 to 5 moderate. 5 to 7 fresh. 7 to 8 strong. 8 to 10 heavy. 10 to 12 violent.
STATE OF WEATHER.—*B.* Clear blue sky. *C.* Cloudy. *D.* Drizzly. *F.* Fog. *G.* Foggy. *H.* Hail. *L.* Lightning. *M.* Misty. *O.* Overcast. *P.* Passing showers. *Q.* Squally. *R.* Rainy. *S.* Snow. *T.* Thunder. *U.* Bad, threatening. *V.* Visibility. *W.* Storm. *Z.* Calm. The letters are repeated to indicate any increase over the mean average of their signification.
RAIN.—The hours of rain for the previous 24 hours (noon) are registered from 1 to 24, and the quantity of water fallen indicated in inches, tens and hundreds.

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SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.........Tls. 75,000
TOTAL CAPITAL and Accumulations this date.........Tls. 725,000

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Hongkong, 27th June, 1872. [24

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Hongkong, 15th October, 1868. [25

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OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1873. [33

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Hongkong, 26th July, 1872. [26

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Hongkong, 1st January, 1874. [1

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Hongkong, 1st March, 1874. [27

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Hongkong, 1st July, 1874. [31

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HAMBURG AND LONDON	Oneida	S. Clyma	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
HAMBURG	Jurgen	Wendt	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Marion	R. Howes	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	B. F. Watson	Hawkins	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	City of Peking (str.)		Hongkong	P. M. S. S. Co.	On 19th inst., at noon.
SAN FRANCISCO, via Y'HAMA	Oceanic (str.)			O. & O. S. Co.	On 1st prox., at 3 P.M.
SAN FRANCISCO	Cilurnum	Shrewsbury	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Angele	Barbeyron	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick despatch.
GENOA, MARSEILLES, &c.	India (str.)		Singapore	Remé Brothers	On 20th prox.
HONOLULU AND CALLAO	Perusia (str.)	J. McKindy	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
HONOLULU	Charter Oak	Staples	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Iraouaddy (str.)	Gauvain	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-day, at noon.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Venice (str.)	P. L. Rhode	Hongkong	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG, &c.	Hindostan (str.)	T. S. Gardner	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Geelong (str.)	Fraser		P. & O. S. N. Co.	On 17th inst., at noon.
MANILA	Emuy (str.)	Blanco		Remedios & Co.	To-day, at 3 P.M.
MANILA	Mactan (str.)	Erquiarga	Hongkong	J. Y. V. Shaw	On 12th inst., at noon.
NAGASAKI	Annie S. Hall	Nelson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
YOKOHAMA	Tanais (str.)	De la Marcelle	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	To-morrow, at noon.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Sindh (str.)	Brunet	Hongkong	Messageries Maritimes	On 12th inst., at 5 A.M.
SHANGHAI	Stentor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 12th inst.
SHANGHAI	Mongolia (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Galatea (str.)	Böhme		Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick despatch.
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Hongkong, 18th September, 1877. [40

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An Anglo-Chinese Dictionary, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

For comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have to late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration:—Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 500,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

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HONGKONG. [1f39

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Merchant Navy
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CANVAS.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Hongkong, 11th May, 1867. [15

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Neither the CAPTAIN, the AGENTS, nor the OWNERS, will be RESPONSIBLE for any DEBT contracted by the Officers or the Crew of the following Vessels during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

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BROOMHALL, British ship, Bate.—Russell & Co.
BUA PAN, Siamese ship, Moller.—Kin-tye-loong.
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CARMELITA AND IDA, German bark, Ketels.—Ed. Schellhass & Co.
CHARLOTTE ANDREWS, British bark, Place.—Rozario & Co.
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CITY OF HALIFAX, British ship, Evans.—Meyer & Co.
CLARA, British ship, Chalmers.—Order.
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DALE, British steamer, Thompson.—Yuen Fat Hong.
ECHO, British bark, Tozer.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
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EMMA, German bark, Grau.—W. Pustau & Co.
FALCON, British bark, Barry.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
FERDINAND BRUMM, German bark, Voss.—Melchers.
FORTUNE, Siamese bark, Petterson.—Tack-mee.
GLAMORGANSHIRE, British bark, McEachern.—H. Kier & Co.
GLORY, Siam. bark, Thompson.—Tack Mee & Co.
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MACTAN, Spanish steamer, Erquiaga.—J. Y. V. Shaw.
MARIE, German bark, Burmeister.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
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MARION, American 3-m. schooner, Howes.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
MARIVELES, Spanish steamer, J. Munoz.—Remedios & Co.
MAY QUEEN, British bark, Prior.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.
MIGNON, American bark, Soule.—Captain.
NELSON, British steamer, Staples.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
NIAGARA, German bark, Wischhusen.—Melchers & Co.
NORTHERN STAR, British bark, Wortley.—Wieler & Co.
ONEIDA, British ship, Clyma.—Messageries Maritimes.
PERUSIA, Belgian steamer, McKindy.—Olyphant & Co.
PETER, German 3-m. schooner, Moller.—Eduard Schellhass & Co.
PHAETON, British bark, School.—Wieler & Co.
QUICKSTEP, American bark, Barnaby.—Master.
RAPID, Siamese bark, Hunte.—Tack Mee Hop Kee.
ROSA BOTTCHER, German bark, Schultz.—Wm. Pustau & Co.
SALISBURY, British ship, Case.—Order.
SAMOS, American 3-m. schooner, Bryant.—Russell & Co.
SIN NANZING, British steamer, Drage.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
SUMATRA, American ship, Clough.—Order.
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TINTERN ABBEY, British steamer, Tindale.—Siemssen & Co.
TUTUILA, German schooner, Loser.—Captain.

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

FOR MANILA.
THE Spanish Steamer
"EMUY,"
Blanco, Master, will be despatched to the above Port TO-DAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
Hongkong, 5th January, 1878. [113

PERU AND CHINA MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR HONOLULU AND CALLAO.
THE Steamship
"PERUSIA,"
Captain J. McKindy, will be despatched for CALLAO, via HONOLULU, TO-MORROW, the 11th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co., General Agents.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1878. [133

FOR MANILA.
THE Steamship
"MACTAN"
Captain Erquiarga, will be despatched for the above Port on SATURDAY, the 12th instant, at Noon.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
J. Y. V. SHAW, Agent.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1878. [136

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.
THE Steamship
"DOUGLAS,"
Captain Pitman, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 13th instant, at Daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1878. [137

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"VENICE"
P. L. Rhode, Commander, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1878. [139

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.
THE Steamship
"HINDOSTAN,"
Captain T. S. Gardner, will leave this for the above Ports on TUESDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 9th January, 1878. [140

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"BOMBAY"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the Steamship "MONGOLIA" with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1878.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.
THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MONGOLIA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 8th January, 1878.

FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES,
VIA INTERMEDIATE PORTS.
THE Rubattino Steamer
"INDIA,"
1,700 tons capacity, will be despatched from Singapore for Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Naples, Genoa, and Marseilles, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th of February, and has room for Cargo and Splendid Accommodation for Passengers, carrying a Surgeon and Stewardess.
This Line offers cheapest opportunity to travellers for visiting the chief ports of Italy by interrupting the voyage at Naples, whence the same may be continued to Genoa and Marseilles without payment of additional Passage Money by the Company's Steamers running twice a week between the different ports of Italy.
—CHINA CARGO for Mediterranean or Adriatic Ports should be timely addressed to the Undersigned, who are prepared to effect the transhipment at reduced rates.
For Freight or Passage, and all further Particulars, apply to
REMÉ BROTHERS,
Agents at Singapore,
for
Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., Genoa.
95]

FOR LONDON.
THE 100 A1 British Ship
"BROOMHALL,"
H. Bate, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1878. [129

FOR HAMBURG (DIRECT).
THE A1 German Bark
"JURGEN,"
Wendt, Master, will load here and meet with quick despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.
Hongkong, 29th December, 1877. [163

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.
THE A1 French Barque
"ANGELE,"
Captain Barbeyron, will take Freight at moderate rates and have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 5th December, 1877. [54

FOR HAMBURG AND LONDON.
THE A1 British Ship
"ONEIDA,"
S. Clyma, Master, having three-fourths of her Cargo engaged, will load here as above, and will be despatched on or about the 31st December.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1877. [49

FOR HONOLULU.
THE A1 American Ship
"CHARTER OAK,"
Staples, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 5th November, 1877. [47

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR SHANGHAI,
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW and PORTS on the YANGTSZE.
THE Company's Steamship
"STENTOR"
will be despatched on or about the 12th instant.
For Freight or Passage apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1878. [112

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR LONDON, VIA SUEZ CANAL.
THE Company's Steamship
"PATROCLUS"
will be despatched on or about the 15th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1878. [1828

FOR NAGASAKI.
THE A1 American Barkentine
"ANNIE S. HALL,"
Nelson, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1878. [122

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Barkentine
"MARION,"
R. Howes, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1878. [107

FOR NEW YORK.
THE A1 American Bark
"B. F. WATSON,"
Hawkins, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1878. [108

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
THE A1 British Clipper Ship
"CILURNUM,"
Shrewsbury, Master, will load here for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to—
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
Hongkong, 27th December, 1877. [62

NOTICE.
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.
STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.
ON THURSDAY, the 10th January, 1878, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "IRAOUADDY," Commandant GAUVAIN, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.
Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.
Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 9th January, 1878. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
H. DU POUEY, Agent.
Hongkong, 28th December, 1877.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.
THE U.S. Mail Steamer "CITY OF PEKING" will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on SATURDAY, the 19th January, at Noon, taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to Atlantic and Inland Cities of the United States, via Overland Railways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England, France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines of Steamers.
A REDUCTION of TWENTY PER CENT. on REGULAR RATES is GRANTED to OFFICERS of the ARMY and NAVY and MEMBERS of the CIVIL and CONSULAR SERVICES in commission.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 18th January. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.
RUSSELL & Co., Agents.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1878.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES
AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.
THE Steamship "OCEANIC" will be despatched for San Francisco, *via* Yokohama, on FRIDAY, the 1st February, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.
Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 31st January. PARCEL PACKAGES will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.
A REDUCTION is made on RETURN PASSAGE TICKETS.
For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.
G. B. EMORY, Agent.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1878.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON;
ALSO
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "GEELONG," Captain FRASER, will leave this on THURSDAY, the 17th January, at Noon.
For further Particulars, apply to
ADAM LIND, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 7th January, 1878.

YEE SUNG & Co.,
COAL MERCHANTS,
Have always on hand LARGE STOCKS of every description of COAL.
Address, care of HOO-TY-LOONG & Co., No. 43, Praya, Hongkong.
Hongkong, 9th May, 1877. [749

POST-OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

A MAIL WILL CLOSE

For Hoihow and Haiphong (also carrying mails for Pakhoi and Hanoi).—Per *Dale*, to-day, the 10th instant, at 8.30 A.M.
For Honolulu and Callao.—Per *Perusia*, to-morrow, the 11th inst., at 11.30 A.M. Postage to either Port 12 cents per ½ oz. No Registration.
For Yokohama.—Per *Tanais*, to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Shanghai.—Per *Sindh*, to-morrow, the 11th instant, at 5 P.M. Late letters received from 5.10 to 5.30 P.M., with 18 cents late fee.
For Manila.—Per *Mactan*, on Saturday, the 12th instant, at 11.30 A.M.
For Straits Settlements and Calcutta.—Per *Venice* and *Hindostan*, on Tuesday, the 15th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE FRENCH PACKET.

The French Contract Packet "IRAOUADDY" will be despatched from Hongkong on THURSDAY, the 10th January, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *via* Marseilles; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Pondicherry, Madras, Calcutta, Bombay, Aden, Suez, and Alexandria.
The following will be the hours of CLOSING the Mails, &c.:—
WEDNESDAY, 9th January,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
THURSDAY, 10th January,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.
11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.
11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra postage, until
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet "GEELONG" will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 17th instant.
The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—
WEDNESDAY, 16th instant,
5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.
6 P.M., Post Office closes except the NIGHT BOX, which remains open all night.
THURSDAY, 17th instant,
7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.
10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.
10.15 A.M. Letters may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage, until
11 A.M., when the Post Office CLOSES entirely.
11.30 A.M. Letters (but Letters only) addressed to the United Kingdom *via Brindisi*, or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, until 11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence for the West Indies (except those belonging to the Postal Union, the Bahamas, and Hayti), for Costa Rica, Honduras, Monte Video, New Granada, Paraguay, and Uruguay can no longer be sent *via* San Francisco.

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' LETTERS.

Privates in H.M. Army or Navy, Non-commissioned Officers (but not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter); Army Schoolmasters (not Superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom *via* Southampton by British Packet for one penny; or *via* Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.
Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, charged as ordinary letters if they do not conform to the following regulations:—
1.—Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.
2.—If from a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the Commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.
3.—If to a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

MAILS EXCHANGED WITH MANILA AND SAIGON.

The Philippine Islands being now admitted into the General Postal Union, it follows that all paid correspondence received from Manila in the mails will be delivered free by this Office and that all paid correspondence sent to Manila in the mails should be delivered free there.
Article IX. of the Postal Treaty of Berne provides that "Neither the senders nor the addressees of letters and other postal packets shall be called upon to pay, either in the Country of Origin, or in that of Destination, any tax or duty other than" the recognised rates levied (in the case of paid correspondence) by the despatching office. It is hoped that any extra charge, or apparently extra charge, will at once be brought to the notice of the proper authorities, in either Colony.
The above does not apply in any way to loose letters sent outside the mails. These will always be charged on arrival in Hongkong, and probably the Manila Office will adopt the same course.
Complaints are sometimes received of extra charges on correspondence exchanged between this Colony and Saigon, but it is believed it would, be found in all cases that the letters, &c., had been sent loose.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.
The Prepayment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden, is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

There will be communication with Australia, *via* Batavia and Port Darwin, as follows:—

LEAVE HONGKONG BY FRENCH PACKET		
July 7th.	September 15th.	November 29th.
LEAVE BATAVIA.		
July 20th.	October 1st.	December 13th.
DUE AT PORT DARWIN.		
July 31st.	October 12th.	December 24th.
DUE AT SYDNEY.		
August 10th.	October 31st.	January 12th.
DUE AT MELBOURNE.		
August 25th.	November 6th.	January 18th.
DUE AT ADELAIDE.		
August 31st.	November 12th.	January 24th.

For the present the correspondence can only be paid to Batavia, from which place it may possibly be forwarded without further charge.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.
1.—No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.
2.—This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.
3.—The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—
BOOKS AND PAPERS.—To British Offices, 5lb.
PATTERNS.—5lb., if without intrinsic value.
BOOKS AND PAPERS.—To the Continent, &c., 2lb.
PATTERNS.—8 oz.
4.—The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all:—Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

PARCELS.

The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents are discovered.

PATTERNS.

Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of *what is a Pattern*. It is a *bona fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with showing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

EXTRACTS.

WHAT ARE DREAMS.

Are dreams a portion of our active life?
Are they the living movements of the soul,
Which grows more wakeful while the body sleeps,
And, unoppressed by drear reality,
Its playful vigil keeps, or weaves its web
Of self-entangling sorrow—picturing,
In deeper shades or wilder ecstasies,
The joys or troubles of our waking hours.

Or, are we merely passive in our sleep?
Do "spiritual creatures" visit us,
And hold more ready converse with the mind—
Unshackled, while, by life corporeal—
Forewarning it, by emblematic signs,
Of coming grief or pleasure?—

We but know,
As yet, in part; but, when eternity
Shall dawn—when the strange noose is loosed
Which ties the soul to matter—we shall know
As we are known. The freed inhabitant
Of this our mortal tenement, shall then
It's own mysterious secrets learn; and, skilled
Its past experience to trace, 'will live,
In thought, its life terrestrial o'er again.
Yea, then, shall spiritual essences
Be our companions in celestial bliss,
Or, sharers, with us, of sin's penalties.

And, if to speak of past acquaintanceship,
Be ours, with spirits perverse how terrible
That converse! But, if angels blest shall pour
Their sweet communications in our ear,
And tell of pleasing whispers to the soul
In far departed hours of earthly sleep—
How rapturous to hail eternally
In heaven, that brotherhood of spirits pure,
Our secret visitants of love on earth!

—From the *Poetical Works of Thomas Cooper.*

WAGNER'S ORCHESTRA AT BAYREUTH.

There are in this wonderful and most perfect machine thirty-two violins, twelve violoncellos, eight double basses, four flutes, four oboes, one English horn, three clarionets, one bass clarionet, four bassoons, one contra-fagotto, seven horns, four tenor and bass tubas, three trumpets, one bass trumpet, four trombones, one double-bass trombone, one double-bass tuba, eight harps, and the usual number of drums. As may be imagined by connoisseurs, this orchestra is, above all, rich in the volume and majority of its bass, the "sixteen-feet tone" brass and wood instruments helping to produce effects of the highest grandeur; but at the same time the balance is as perfect as anything can be. As for the unity, precision, and delicacy of its playing, one can easily suppose that the finest artists of Germany, under such a conductor as Hans Richter, and with unlimited opportunities for rehearsal, leave nothing to desire. But, as a matter of fact, the Wagner orchestra does more than meet bare requirements; it oppresses the ear and mind, so to say, with a sense of full and ripe perfection. Difficult though the music be, the tide of sound rolls on with unbroken smoothness, reflecting lights and shades with infinite delicacy from its surface; while the fact that it streams upwards a hidden source impresses the imagination to an extent not dreamed of, perhaps, either by wagner or by Grétry before him.—"*Letters from Bayreuth,*" *by J. Bennett.*

THE PETERBOROUGH TORTOISE.

In the hall of the episcopal palace of Peterborough there is preserved under a glass case the shell of a large tortoise, which appears to have been a double "centenarian." Beside the shell there lies the following description of this remarkable animal:—"It is well ascertained that this tortoise must have lived about 220 years. Bishop Parsons had remembered it for more than 60 years, and had not recognised in it any visible change. Bishop Marsh (in whose time it died) was the seventh who had worn the mitre during its sojourn here. Its shell was perforated (as is seen) in order to attach it to a tree, to keep it from, or rather to limit its ravages among the strawberries, of which it was excessively fond. It ate all kinds of fruit, and sometimes a pint of gooseberries at a time, but it made the greatest havoc among the strawberries. It knew the gardeners well (of whom it had seen many), and would always keep near them when they were gathering fruit, etc. It could bear almost any weight; sometimes as much as eighteen stone was laid upon its back. About October it used to bury itself, in a particular spot of the garden, at a depth of one or two feet, according to the severity of the approaching season, where it would remain without food until the following April, when it would again emerge from its hiding place. —Palace, Peterborough, March, 1842. The bishops during whose time it lived were: 1, John Thomas, 1747-1757; 2, Richard Terrick, 1757; 3, Robert Lamb, 1764; 4, John Hinchcliffe, 1769; 5, Spencer Madan, 1794; 6, John Parsons, 1813; 7, Herbert Marsh, 1819-1839."—*Leisure Hour.*

SWISS COSTUMES.

The Swiss costumes which we see upon the operatic stage only in England are really worn in many parts of Switzerland; the short skirts, the pointed black velvet bodices decked with silver chains and buckles, the full white sleeves, the white Leghorn hat with its black velvet streamers and crown of flowers, that we see worn by the peasants in "William Tell," may be seen every day in Berne, in Lucerne, in Interlaken, in Geneva. More or less handsome forms of the same dress are worn by all classes of the workfolk—the farmer's daughter wears a velvet bodice, the farmer's servant a black merino bodice bound with velvet, and the woman who works in the fields wears an alpaca bodice with a bow of black velvet at the extremity of the long point. A woman was walking along the high road through Lanterbrunnen by Interlaken, dressed in a cotton skirt, an alpaca bodice trimmed with velvet bows, a white square habit-shirt with full white sleeves, and a white straw hat with velvet ribbons and flowers, and she carried in hands a hoe and a rake, which she was bringing from the scene of her daily labour! In many parts of Switzerland the Swiss peasant is hardly to be distinguished from the French peasant; the men wear the same blue blouse, the women the same close white cap or kerchief round about the head. In the Valais district, however, there is a distinct peculiarity, and the women's headdresses are remarkable. They consist sometimes of tall black silk caps, like the crown of the so-called civilised "stove-pipe" hat without the adjunct of a brim, at other times of loose soft black silk caps that are fixed on the back of the head and bordered with wide frills of black lace that hang over the hair and about the neck. Another variation is a black silk crown with ribbon elaborately edged with gold fringe wound round it. The coiffures are not pretty in themselves, and they certainly do not appear to advantage above the faces of the hideous women of the Valais department. To my mind there is, however, but two startling specialities in Switzerland, and those are the national hats and children's pinafores. These abound in the shops of the busiest streets as in the quieter quarters. Hats and pinafores seem to form part of every shopman's wares; the daintiest specimens are planted in incongruous corners of local "bazaars," and commerce in Switzerland to the mere observer would seem to be represented by woodwork, hats, and pinafores, the whole surmounted by the familiar white cross on a red ground emphasised by the words "Liberté et patrie."

MOLTKE AT THE GENERAL STAFF.

On the Königs Platz of Berlin, in front of the column of victory commemorating Prussia's successful wars, a magnificent building has been erected for the official use of the General Staff. In this structure are the private rooms of the establishment, the famous Count Moltke. The aged Field-Marshal may often be seen passing to and fro over the large square bordering the outskirts of the Thiergarten. His wrinkled face, illumined by soft blue eyes, his slender figure, bent not so much by the weight of years, but rather by a habit of inclining the head when in thoughtful reverie, are familiar to most Berliners. Moltke's popularity is as great as that of the Emperor and Bismarck. Quite a legendary circle has been formed around the "combiner of battles." The "grosse Schweiger"—an epithet generally accorded to the Field-Marshal—is nearly always described as taciturn, reserved, and inaccessible in his solitary loneliness. If on State occasions his words are few and his deportment stiff, he is in private sociable even to geniality, and enters readily into conversation. His knowledge is scarcely less wide and varied than his experience, while the interest which he takes in art, poetry, music, and history, is deep and real.

Helmuth Von Moltke was born on the 26th of October, 1800, at Parchim, a small country town in Mecklenburg, to which his father, an ex-captain in the Danish army, had retired on half-pay. His parents, who were far from wealthy, were obliged early to part from their three children, two of whom were boys. Relations between Denmark and Germany were then much closer than now. The Danish kings, as Dukes of Schleswig-Holstein and members of the Diet, almost ranked as German princes. It is therefore not strange that Moltke's father sent his boys to Copenhagen, where, as sons of an ex-officer, they were entitled to a place in the cadet-school. At the age of seventeen Helmuth graduated with high honours, and became established a page in the royal household, with the grade of a lieutenant in the army. In the following year he entered active service in a regiment of infantry. Notwithstanding the great influence possessed by the Moltkes in Denmark, some branches of whom had even been raised to the rank of Count, the now renowned Field-Marshal, for reasons unknown, left the land of his father, and proceeded to Prussia. In 1822 he was appointed a second lieutenant in the 'King's Own,' then garrisoned at Frankfort-on-the-Oder. By his scientific accomplishments and untiring diligence in pursuit of his studies Moltke soon attracted the attention of his superiors. Shortly after finishing his course of instruction at the Berlin military academy he was attached to the General Staff. Unlike many of his comrades, who, on entering this much-envied *élite* corps, abandoned themselves to the frivolous pleasures of the capital, Moltke sought the acquaintance of scholars and professors. At the instance of Carl Ritter, the eminent geographer, Moltke received in 1835 leave of absence for a tour in the East. His landing at Constantinople took place just at the period when Chosref Pasha, under Mahmoud, the extirpator of the unruly Janissaries, was about executing his master's far-sighted reforms. In a conversation with the Grand Vizier on the system of the Prussian Landwehr, and their invaluable services in the wars against the great Napoleon, he so interested the leading Ottoman statesman that the latter requested him to prolong his stay. Intending only to pass a fortnight in Stamboul, he finally remained nearly four years. His assistance to the Sultan in reorganising the Turkish army, the signal intrepidity of which he witnessed in an expedition against the Koords and at the bloody battle of Nisib, has been described by him in letters addressed to friends and members of his family on *Affairs and Occurrences in Turkey from 1835-1839,* afterwards collected and annoymously published by Ritter. This was followed by a history under his own name on the Turko-Russian war of 1828-1829, a work which established his fame as a military author. "For a siege of the Turkish capital, he wrote in this book, 'besides two armies in Europe and one in Asia, as well as a fleet in Sea of Marmora, undoubted possession of one of the two passages, either the Dardanelles or the Bosphorus, is absolutely necessary.'

On his return from Turkey, Moltke was everywhere received with enthusiasm, and in recognition of his services attached in 1840 as first aide-de-camp to Prince Henry of Prussia, who, previous to his conversion to Catholicism, had taken up his residence at Rome. The campaign of 1864 against the Danes found Moltke already at the head of the General Staff. It was not, however, till 1866 that his unrivalled reputation as a strategist became universally manifest. When, on the heights of Chlum, the Emperor and his suite were watching with terrible suspense the storm of battle raging in and around Sadowa, and anxiously waiting the arrival of the Crown Prince with the guards, who were to decide the day, Moltke, fully convinced that the advanced guard must reach the field in time to gain the victory, alone preserved perfect calmness. This confidence in the accuracy of his combinations may also be discerned in the war 1870-71, especially at the battles of Metz, during the astounding march to Sedan, and in the siege of Paris. The manner in which he seems to have forecast every possible contingency is almost incredible. Military critics—a generation or two hence—might indeed readily suppose that it was actual prescience, rather than instant promptitude of resolve, which enabled him to meet the successive emergencies of a crisis in a battle or campaign. No one, however, is more convinced of the impossibility of doing this than the Field-Marshal himself, who, well aware that in strategy measures and numbers are of secondary importance to the moral powers, once said, 'Success in war chiefly depends on energy and will.' His orders are always concise and to the point, and he leaves to the different commanders full liberty to exercise their own judgment within a certain scope. In battles directed by him Moltke never actively took part in the affray, although repeatedly exposed to imminent danger. A painting lately shown the Field-Marshal, depicting him in front of the troops, stimulating them to the attack on Mars la Tour, evoked the modest remark:—'I should have been out of my place in leading on soldiers in presence of the general whose special duty it was to command.'

The honours heaped on him since the proclamation of the new German Empire have not effected the slightest change in the simplicity of his nature, so well in correspondence with the self chosen motto on his escutcheon, *candide et caute.* A kind benefactor to the deserving poor, Moltke finds, despite his onerous occupations, time to fulfill the obligation of president in the Oberlin Verein, a benevolent association for the education of forsaken children. At Kreisau, his estate in Silesia, purchased by him after the war of 1866, he has undertaken the management of the civil registry, so that many of the country people contract their marriage vows before him. The greatest part of the winter he spends in Berlin, where his attendance is also required for the discharge of his parliamentary functions. Seldom missing a sitting, he rarely rises to speak, and then only on military questions and after much preparation. His voice is, unfortunately, too weak to penetrate to the remoter parts of the House, and therefore on his manifesting his intention to address the members, the gentlemen quit their seats and assemble round the tribune. When the sitting is over, he invaribly returns on foot to the General Staff. The grand entrance to this edifice, a lofty hall and marble staircase, is seldom used by him. With characteristic modesty, he prefers a small doorway in the left wing, appropriated to servants and other domestic purposes, and by traversing the court and mounting a winding staircase arrives at his official suite of apartments, completely furnished at the expense of the State in accordance with his instructions. Here everything displays taste, style, and elegance. Adjoining a moderately-sized dining-room is Moltke's favourite resort, the music *salon.* All along the walls, decorated with paper-hangings of light soft tints, extend comfortable divans of crimson silk. The furniture and doors are white, the latter set off by coloured medallions representing the emblems of art; a magnificent piano of fine white wood, bearing a dull polish and enriched with careful carvings painted in the so-called *rococo* porcelain style, is in union with other articles gracing the *salon.* Not far from this apartment is a corner room, somewhat removed from the noise and tumult of every-day life, and the culminating point of interest viz., Moltke's study. In front of the middle window the Field-Marshal's massive writing-table is placed, and not far from it a long board covered with charts, maps, and books. The walls, of a brown dull colour with veins of gold, are crowned with painted frescoes portraying momentous epochs in the history of Prussia and Germany.

Moltke's mode of life is very regular. He rises at seven. After breakfast, served in German style, and consisting of coffee and rolls, he takes a cigar. Letters and papers, arriving with the morning mail, are delivered to him at nine, and quickly but thoroughly read. Shortly after eleven, when he changes his comfortable dressing-gown for regimentals, and replaces a black smoking-cap for a wig of a light-brownish colour, he confers with his aides-de-camp and leading officers of the General Staff. During this occupation, which is speedily transacted, he takes cold meat and a glass of beer for lunch. On the stroke of two he leaves his study and sets out for a walk or ride. On horseback his appearance, generally more resembling that of a scholar than a soldier undergoes a marked transformation, the rather curved figure becoming erect and full of animation. Dinner, commencing at four, at which he drinks his favourite beverage, a light Moselle wine, is taken in the midst of his family, and enlivened by unrestrained mirth and conversation. Then follow coffee and a cigar in the study. From five to seven he resumes his writing. Although his pen glides easily over the paper, corrections are seldom necessary, his thought, despite his advanced years, being always concentrated. Before supper, the evening papers are carefully read by the Field-Marshal, who is much interested in all current events of the day. Theatres and public concerts are rarely visited by him. He only appears at court on the most urgent occasion, much preferring home life to the gaieties of society. He is very found of a quiet game of whist, and plays it nearly every evening. The hour previous to retiring is generally devoted to music. No proficient in this art, Moltke has a most cultivated ear, and is an especial enthusiast of Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Schubert. On going to rest he often takes one more glance from the balcony at the capital, the outlines of which dimly rise beyond the grand monument, and may well serve to remind him of his great achievements and eventful life.—*World.*

A LOVER OF JUSTICE.

"I wonder," said a Sparrow, "what the Eagles are about, that they don't fly away with the cats. And, now I think of it, a civil question cannot give offence." So the Sparrow finished her breakfast, went to the Eagle, and said:—"May it please your royalty, I see you and your royal race fly away with the kids and the lambs that do no harm. But there is not a creature so malignant as a cat. She prowls about our nests, eats up our young, bites off our own heads. She feeds so daintily that she must be herself good eating. She is lighter to carry than a kid, and you would get a famous grip in her loose fur. Why do you not feed upon cat?" "Ah" said the Eagle, "there is sense in your question! I had the worm, too, here this morning, asking me why I did not breakfast upon sparrow. Do I see a morsel of worm's skin on your beak, my child?" The Sparrow cleaned his bill upon his bosom and said: "I should like to see the worm who came to you with that inquiry." "Stand forward, worm," the Eagle said. But when the worm appeared, the Sparrow snapped him up and ate him. Then he went on with his argument against the cats.—*The Chicken Market and other Fairy Tales. By Henry Morley.*

A NEW FODDER PLANT.

Attention has recently been directed to the cultivation of the Caucasian prick comfrey (*Symphytum asperrimum*) as a fodder plant of no small importance. It is nearly allied to our common comfrey (*S. officinale*), and has long been known in this country as an ornamental plant, having been introduced in 1799. A few years ago some agriculturists recommended that this comfrey should be grown extensively as a green fodder plant, but their recommendation was at that time disregarded. Now, however, its cultivation has again been strongly urged, apparently with more success, as trials have been made, and the results have proved most satisfactory and encouraging. Those who have tried the prickly comfrey as a fodder plant describe it as being specially adapted for the feeding and fattening of cattle, and for increasing the yield of milk in cows. Its growth is found to be more rapid and luxuriant than any other green crop, and it yields a much larger produce on a given space. Good grass land yield 8 tons of grass, when green, to the acre; lucerne, 40; rye grass, 50; vetches, 20; while the prickly comfrey gives from 80 to 120 tons. Whether this return would always be similar can, of course, only be ascertained by continued cultivation and experiment. It is, however, a deep-rooted plant, and is, to a certain extent, independent of weather and climate, for in the dryest and hottest seasons it has been known to afford several heavy cuttings when most other vegetation has been burnt up or suffering from drought. Other advantages are, that it comes earlier than any other crop, and lasts longer, frequently affording a good supply until it is cut down by severe frosts. Above and around the root-stems are shoots or suckers, which can be taken off for planting, and the roots may be subdivided, so that the plant can be easily and successfully propagated; the planting may be carried on at all seasons except during frosts. Crown and root cuttings suitable for planting may be purchased at £5 per thousand. The cost of a trial of this plant would, therefore, not be great. Its cultivation is simple. The ground should be ploughed six or eight inches deep, and then manured. The cuttings should be planted like potato sets, about three feet apart. In winter the roots should be well dressed with ordinary manure or sewage. Besides its use as a green crop, the prickly comfrey, when dried, also forms an excellent food for horses, cattle, sheep, and pigs. The juice of the plant contains a quantity of gum and mucilage, but very little sugar. This plant, it is believed, might be very successfully and profitably grown on many of our railway embankments, and on other waste pieces of land in various parts of the country which are now only producing useless crops of noxious weeds.—*Leisure Hour.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

AS REPORTED BY CHINESE ON THE 9TH JAN., 1878.

COTTON GOODS.

American Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.65 to 2.70
American Drills, 15lbs., per piece	$3.60 to 3.60
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 to 24, per 400 lbs.	$94.00 to 101.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 28 to 32, per 400 lbs.	$98.50 to 105.00
Cotton Yarn, No. 38 to 42, per 400 lbs.	$111.00 to 115.00
Cotton Yarn, Bombay	$82.00 to 84.00
Chints, per piece	$1.70 to 1.75
Dyed Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$3.30 to 3.85
Dyed Brocades Shirtings, per piece	$3.55 to 3.70
Dyed Damask Shirtings, per piece	$5.50 to 5.66
English Drills, 30 yards, per piece	$2.10 to 2.15
English Drills, 14 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.40
English Drills, 15 lbs., per piece	$2.50 to 2.60
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., per piece	$1.45 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8 lbs., per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
Grey Shirtings, 8½ lbs., per piece	$1.75 to 2.45
Grey Shirtings, 9 lbs., per piece	$2.55 to 2.68
Grey Shirtings, 10 lbs., per piece	$2.70 to 3.15
Grey T.-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 6 lbs. p. pc.	$1.15 to 1.30
Grey T.-Cloths, 24 yds. & 32 in. 7 lbs. p. pc.	$1.40 to 1.60
Grey T.-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XO p. pc.	$1.90 to 1.95
Grey T.-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. QL p. pc.	$1.85 to 1.90
Grey T.-Cloths, 24 yds 36 in 8 lbs. XX p. pc.	$3.50 to 2.65
Handkerchiefs, Blue, per dozen	$0.60 to 0.65
Handkerchiefs, Brown, per dozen	$0.65 to 0.62
Handkerchiefs, Red, per dozen	$0.72 to 0.75
Handkerchiefs, Light Red, per dozen	$0.76 to 0.77
Muslins White, Plain, 12 yds., per piece	$1.15 to 1.25
Muslins, White, Figured, 24 yds. p. piece	$2.05 to 2.15
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs., per piece	$2.15 to 2.25
Turkey Red Shirtings, 3 lbs., per piece	$2.30 to 2.35
Velvet Black, 32 inches, per yard	$0.18 to 0.19
Velvet, Gentian, 22 inches per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Black, per yard	$0.21 to 0.22
Velveteens, Gentian, per yard	$0.28 to 0.29
White Shirtings, 54 to 60 reed, per piece	$1.05 to 2.10
White Shirtings, 64 to 66 reed, per piece	$2.25 to 2.40
White Shirtings, 68 to 80 reed, per piece	$2.60 to 3.15
White Shirtings, 600 reed, per piece	$3.50 to 3.55
White Shirtings, 7,000 reed, per piece	$3.25 to 3.30
White Shirtings, AA, per piece	$1.65 to 1.70
White Shirtings, EF, per piece	$5.90 to 5.95
White Shirtings, MH, per piece	$4.25 to 4.30
White Shirtings, EI, per piece	$6.10 to 6.15
White Spotted Shirtings, per piece	$2.45 to 2.50
White Brocades, per piece	$2.50 to 2.65

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs., per pair	$2.70 to 3.00
Blankets, 8 lbs., per pair	$3.00 to 3.05
Blankets, 9 lbs., per pair	$4.40 to 4.50
Blankets, 10 lbs., per pair	$5.20 to 5.30
Blankets, 12 lbs., per pair	$6.10 to 6.20
Camlets, 888, per piece	$15.80 to 16.00
Camlets, 88, per piece	$16.80 to 17.00
Camlets, 8, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, BHB, per piece	$18.50 to 19.00
Camlets, AAA, per piece	$17.00 to 17.20
Camlets, III, per piece	$15.50 to 16.00
Long Ells, MM Scarlet, per piece	$8.75 to 8.80
Long Ells, MM Assorted, per piece	$8.76 to 8.80
Long Ells, HH Scarlet, per piece	$8.75 to 8.80
Long Ells, HH Assorted, per piece	$8.75 to 8.80
Long Ells, I Scarlet, per piece	$8.70 to 8.85
Long Ells, II Assorted, per piece	$8.65 to 8.75
Lastings, DD, per piece	$14.80 to 15.00
Spanish Stripes, per yard	$0.74 to 0.75

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod, per picul	$2.15 to 2.20
Iron, Hoop, per picul	$3.50 to 3.55
Iron, Bar, per picul	$2.60 to 2.75
Iron, Wire, per picul	$6.95 to 7.20
Lead, WB, per picul	$6.70 to 6.77
Lead, LB, per picul	$6.64 to 6.68
Lead, Hole Chop, per picul	$6.65 to 6.67
Quicksilver, English, per picul	$63.00 to 62.50
Quicksilver, American, per picul	$63.50 to 64.00
Steel, English, per tub	$3.60 to 3.75
Steel, Swedish, per tub	$4.20 to 4.45
Sheathing Metal, per picul	$28.00 to 20.00
Spelter, per picul	$7.45 to 7.65
Tin, Malacca, per picul	$20.00 to 20.40
Tin, Plates, per box	$5.45 to 5.50

PRODUCE.

Almonds, per picul	$24.50 to 25.00
Alum, 1st quality, per picul	$1.37 to 1.40
Alum, 2nd quality, per picul	$1.28 to 1.30
Bark, Siam, per picul	$0.63 to 1.10
Bark, Camphor, per picul	$15.20 to 15.40
Beche de Mer, per picul	$30.00 to 55.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White, per picul	$12.50 to 13.00
Bees Wax, Hankow, Yellow, per picul	$47.00 to 48.00
Bees Wax, White, per picul	$59.50 to 60.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality, per picul	$2,200 to 4,000
Birds' Nests, 2nd quality, per picul	$550 to 560
Birds' Nests, 3rd quality, per picul	$170 to 250
Brimstone, per picul	$2.75 to 2.80
Buffalo Hides, Manila	$12.00 to 15.50
Buffalo Cow Hides	$6.90 to 8.05
Camphor, packed, per picul	$18.70 to 19.50
Camphor, Baroos, clean, per picul	$4,800 to 5,000
Camphor, Refuse, per picul	$2,800 to 3,200
Cardamons, Superior	$137 to 147
Cardamons, Inferior, per picul	$18.50 to 19.00
Cloves, per picul	$36.00 to 37.00
Coals, Afloat, per ton	— to —
Coals, English steam, per ton	$10.75 to 10.15
Coals, Sydney, per ton	$9.50 to —
Coffee, per picul	$22.20 to 24.50
Copper, Sheathing, Japan, per picul	$28.00 to 29.00
Copper, Rod, Japan, per picul	$23.70 to 24.00
Copper, Nails, per picul	$23.50 to 23.80
Cotton, Bombay, per picul	$14.84 to 15.80
Cotton, Calcutta, per picul	$14.80 to 15.80
Cotton, Ningpo, per picul	$17.20 to 18.20
Cotton, Shanghai, per picul	$16.80 to 17.00
Cotton, Shantung, per picul	$16.80 to 17.20
Cotton, Tientsin, per picul	$17.20 to 18.40
Cotton, Tungchow, per picul	$17.50 to 18.20
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	$5.40 to 5.00
Cotton Seeds, Siam	$4.90 to 5.20
Cuttlefish, Japan	$22.00 to 23.00
Cuttlefish, Japan, without bones, p. pl.	$15.50 to 16.50
Cuttlefish, Chanchow, per picul	$27.50 to 29.00
Dates, Black, per picul	Tls. 2.5.5 to 2.65
Dates, Red, per picul	Tls. 3.6.5 to 4.15
Dried Lily Flowers	$8.60 to 9.00
Elephant's Teeth, 4 to 5 pieces	$250 to 300
Elephant's Teeth, 7 to 8 pieces	$200 to 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.	$1.40 to 1.60
Flour, American, per barrel of 100 lbs.	$3.50 to 3.60
Flour, American, per barrel of 200 lbs.	$6.95 to 7.20
Fungus	$37.00 to 37.50
Flints, per picul	$0.50 to 0.65
Ginseng, American, 1st quality, p. picul.	$200 to 285
Ginseng, American, 2nd quality, p. picul.	$160 to 210
Hams, Ordinary, per picul	Tls. 19.0.0 to 13.5.0
Hams, Superior, per picul	Tls. 21.0.0 to 21.5.0
Hemp, Hankow, per picul	$10.50 to 12.00
Hemp, Siam, per picul	$10.40 to 11.00
Isinglass, Japan, per picul	$36.00 to 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality, per picul	$4.70 to 4.80
Melon Seeds, 2nd quality, per picul	$4.20 to 4.40
Mushrooms, per picul	$48.00 to 58.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large, per picul	$11.50 to 13.00
Mussels, Dry Siam middle, per picul	$8.85 to 9.35
Mussels, Dry Siam small, per picul	$7.95 to 8.25
Peas, White, per picul	$2.66 to 2.68
Peas, Green, per picul	[illegible] to 2.58
Peas, Black, per picul	$2.36 to 2.33
Peas, Yellow, per picul	$2.63 to 3.34
Peas, Green Beans, per picul	$2.56 to 2.58
Pearl Barley, per picul	$6.50 to 7.80
Potatoe Flour, per picul	Tls. 1.6.0 to 1.6.5
Patchouk, per picul	$13.00 to 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn, per picul	$2,600 to 3,000
Rhinoceros Horn, Mother, per picul	$2,000 to 2,400
Rice, Siam, No. 1, per picul	$2.80 to 2.88
Rice, Siam, No. 2, per picul	$2.76 to 2.78
Rice, Siam, milled No. 1, per picul	$2.70 to 2.78
Rice, Siam, milled No. 2, per picul	$2.66 to 2.78
Rice, Saigon, No. 1, per picul	$2.24 to 2.20
Rice, Saigon, No. 2, per picul	$2.18 to 2.90
Rice, Saigon, No. 3, per picul	$2.12 to 2.14
Saltpetre, per picul	$6.40 to 6.55
Seaweed, Green, per picul	$2.00 to 3.05
Seaweed, Cut, per picul	$4.45 to 4.65
Sesamum, White, per picul	$5.35 to 5.75
Sesamum, Black, per picul	Tls. 3.3.5 to 3.3.8
Sharksfins, per picul	$55.00 to 60.00
Shellfish, Japan, per picul	$27.00 to 30.00
Shellfish, California, per picul	$8.50 to 0.60
Stockfish, per picul	$5.00 to 6.50
Straits Produce, &c.—	
Betel Nut, per picul	$4.55 to 4.85
Pepper, White, per picul	$13.80 to 14.20
Pepper, Black, per picul	$7.50 to 7.65
Rattan, Straits, per picul	$5.30 to 5.50
Rattans, Banjar, per picul	$4.35 to 4.65
Sandal Wood, Malabar, per picul	$3.30 to 3.35
Sandal Wood, South Seas, per picul	$13.00 to 13.50
Sapan Wood, Manila, per picul	$1.90 to 2.00
Sapan Wood, Siam, per picul	$2.25 to 2.60
Pea Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.0.5 to 6.1.0
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 1, p. pcl.	$6.70 to 6.80
Sugar, Shek-lung, White, No. 2, p. pcl.	$6.10 to 6.30
Sugar, Shek-lung, Brown, per picul	$3.90 to 4.05
Sugar Candy, Shek-lung, per picul	$9.55 to 9.65
Sugar Candy, Foochow, per picul	$9.80 to 10.20
Sugar Candy, Swatow, White, per picul	$6.85 to 7.15
Tea Oil, per picul	$9.00 to 9.20
Vermicelli, Tientsin, per picul	$8.60 to 9.50
Walnuts, per picul	$5.25 to 5.30
Wheat, Tientsin, per picul	$1.80 to 1.90
Wheat, California, per picul	$2.10 to 2.15
Wood Oil, per picul	Tls. 6.5.0 to 6.5.5
Window Glass, per box	$2.97 to 3.00

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Amoy	Jan. 2	Drowes	Brit. str	814	Siemssen & Co	Shanghai
Bombay	Jan. 2	Briscoe	Brit. str	832	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Camoes	Oct. 2	—	Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
Carisbrooke	Dec. 19	Wharton	Brit. str	986	Man-hing & Co	
C. of Peking	Jan. 5	Tanner	Amr. str	5079	P. M. S. S. Co	Y'hama, &c.
Conquest	Jan. 9	Hentlin	Brit. str	317	Kwong-lee-yuen	
Douglas	Jan. 9	Pitman	Brit. str	864	D. Lapraik & Co	East Coast
Dale	Jan. 4	Thompson	Brit. str	654	Yuen Fat Hong	Hoihow, &c.
Fame	—	Sopani	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	Tug-Plying
Flintshire	Dec. 24	Thomas	Brit. str	1243	H. Kiær & Co	
Fung-shun	Jan. 3	Andrew	Chi. str	863	C. M. S. N. Co	Shanghai
Hindostan	Jan. 3	Gardner	Brit. str	991	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	S'pore, &c.
Ichang	—	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	
Irrouaddy	Jan. 7	Gauvain	Fren. str	2500	Messageries Maritimes	Saigon, &c.
Lee-yuen	Dec. 25	Tisdall	Chi. str	734	C. M. S. N. Co	
Kinshan	—	A. G. Cary	Brit. str	1050	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiung-chow	—		Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
Kiu-Kiang	—	T. Benning	Brit. str	1061	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Mactan	Jan. 1	Erquiaga	Span. str	371	J. Y. V. Shaw	Manila
Mariveles	Oct. 18	Munoz	Span. str	202	Remedios & Co	
Nelson	Dec. 24	Staples	Brit. str	894	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'pore, &c.
Norna	Jan. 6	Walker	Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Swatow
Panay	Oct. 31	Gayenechea	Span. str	500	Remedios & Co	
Perusia	Nov. 24	McKindy	Belg. str	2900	Olyphant & Co	Honolulu
Powan	Dec. 1	A. Benning	Brit. str	1800	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Radnorshire	Dec. 24	Thompson	Brit. str	1201	H. Kiær & Co	
Sea Gull	Sept. 19	Roberts	Amr. str	48	Insurance Co	
Sindh	Jan. 9	Brunet	Fren. str	1907	Messageries Maritimes	Shanghai
Sin Nanzing	Dec. 15	Drage	Brit. str	714	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
J. Jeejeebhoy	—		Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
Tanais	Jan. 6	Marcello	Fren. str	1156	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama
Tintern Abbey	Dec. 27	Tindale	Brit. str	736	Melchers & Co	Saigon
Venice	Jan. 2	Rhode	Brit. str	1271	Jardine, Matheson & Co	S'pore, &c.
White Cloud	—		Brit. str	652	H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	Repairing
Yesso	Nov. 22	Ashton	Brit. str	560	D. Lapraik & Co	Repairing
Yot-sai	—	D. Browne	Brit. str		Kwok Acheong	
Zamboanga	Jan. 6	Aranguren	Span. str	651	Remedios & Co	

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Ada Wiswell	Nov. 28	Wiswell	Amr. bk	558	Order	
A. Marianno	Jan. 8	Dahl	Ger. bk	303	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Alden Besse	Dec. 27	Noyes	Amr. bk	842	Rozario & Co	
Alexandra	Nov. 27	Elliott	Brit. bk	407	D. Lapraik & Co	
Alphington	Sept. 6	Cunningham	Brit. bk	326	Wieler & Co	For Sale
Angele	Nov. 14	Barbeyron	Fren. bk	391	Carlowitz & Co	Melbourne
Amie Florence	Dec. 8	Johnson	Brit. bk	657	Order	
Annie S. Hall	Dec. 10	Nelson	Amr. bk	455	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Nagasaki
Annie W. Smull	Dec. 4	C. E. Packer	Amr. sh	1053	Russell & Co	
Annie Lorway	Jan. 8	B. Gales	Brit. bk	752	Chinese	
Anna	Jan. 7	Jessen	Ger. bk	447	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Assens	Nov. 21	Vandel	Dan. bk	256	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Beethoven	Nov. 25	Haje	Ger. bk	340	Melchers & Co	
B. Pertica	Nov. 16	Tancredi	Ital. bk	666	Thos. Howard & Co	Touron
Birker	Dec. 11	Reynolds	Brit. sh	1008	Meyer & Co	Manila
Brisbane	Dec. 17	Hudleston	Brit. bk	394	Russell & Co	
Broomhall	Oct. 26	H. Bate	Brit. sh	1379	Meyer & Co	London
B. F. Watson	Nov. 25	Hawkins	Amr. bk	993	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Bus-Pau	Dec. 20	Moller	Siam. sh	575	Kien-tai-loong	
Carl Ritter	Jan. 5	Lausen	Ger. bk	596	Siemssen & Co	
Carmelita & Ida	Dec. 5	Ketels	Ger. bk	438	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Batavia
Ceres	Jan. 5	Specht	Ger. bk	420	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Charter Oak	Oct. 24	Staples	Amr. sh	963	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Honolulu
C. Andrews	Nov. 30	Place	Brit. bk	353	Rozario & Co	
Chas. Maureau	Nov. 15	Quatresous	Fren. bk	368	Landstein & Co	
Cilurnum	Sept. 25	Shrewsbury	Brit. sh	1884	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	S. Francisco
City of Halifax	Dec. 24	Evans	Brit. sh	853	Meyer & Co	
Clara	Nov. 7	Chalmers	Brit. sh	937	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Coeran	Sept. 25	Vincent	Amr. sch	150	Chinese Insurance Co	
Colorado	Oct. 15	Ingraham	Amr. sh	1075	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Crosswell	Oct. 30	G. White	Brit. bk	464	Wieler & Co	Bangkok
Dauphine	Jan. 6	Lelionnais	Fren. bg	318	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Echo	Dec. 4	Tozer	Brit. bk	369	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Elise	Mar. 9	Permien	Haw. bg	312	Wieler & Co	Haiphong
Emma	Jan. 6	H. J. Grau	Ger. bk	338	Wm. Pustau & Co	
E. von Beaulieu	Jan. 6	Schneider	Ger. bk	336	E. Schellhass & Co	
Fabius	Oct. 23	Stolze	Siam. sh	636	Kien-tye-loong	
Falcon	Dec. 23	D. Barry	Brit. bk	798	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Ferdinand	Dec. 26	Westergaard	Ger. bk		Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Fledden	Nov. 30	A. Fraser	Brit. bk	337	Wieler & Co	
F. Starace	Dec. 19	Gargiulo	Ital. bk	494	Thos. Howard & Co	
Formosa	Nov. 19	Schweer	Ger. bk	282	Melchers	
Fortune	Dec. 20	Petterson	Siam. bk	449	Tack-mee	
Georgina	Jan. 3	Romney	Brit. bk	315	Wm. Pustau & Co	
G'morganshire	Dec. 2	McEachern	Brit. bk	450	H. Kiær & Co	
Glenfruin	Dec. 22	Lang	Brit. bk	472	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Glory	Nov. 15	Thompson	Siam. bk	450	Tack-mee	
Golden Spur	Dec. 22	Farrell	Brit. sh	656	Meyer & Co	
Great Admiral	Aug. 19	Thompson	Amr. sh	1576	Russell & Co	
Helene	Dec. 17	Velguardsen	Ger. bk	372	Wieler & Co	
Hermann	Dec. 6	Wm. Pens	Ger. bk	453	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Humboldt	Dec. 17	Stoll	Ger. bk	330	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
J. Jamieson	Dec. 31	West	Brit. bk	505	D. Lapraik & Co	
Ionian	Nov. 24	Cave	Brit. bk	373	Captain	
Jalo	Dec. 20	C. F. Moberg	Rus. sh	1366	Order	
Jurgen	Dec. 15	Wendt	Ger. bk	268	Siemssen & Co	Hamburg
Julia A. Brown	Dec. 18	Nickersen	Amr. sch	540	Butterfield & Swire	
Kate Waters	Dec. 3	W. F. Giese	Brit. bk	580	Rozario & Co	
M. Charlotte	Jan. 5	Mohouss	Fren. bk	380	Carlowitz & Co	
Marie	Sept. 25	Burmeister	Ger. bk	465	Rozario & Co	Dunedin
Marie Louise	Nov. 25	Guibonx	Fren. bk	425	Carlowitz & Co	
Marion	Dec. 24	Howes	Amr. sch	366	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
May Queen	Dec. 3	John Prior	Brit. bk	472	Wm. Pustau & Co	Channel
Mignon	Dec. 7	L. H. Soule	Amr. bk	484	Captain	
Morning Star	Jan. 5	Michaelsen	Siam. bk	570	Tack-mee	
Niagara	Dec. 30	Wischhusen	Ger. bk	924	Melchers & Co	
Norseman	Jan. 6	Turek	Siam. sh	711	Tack-mee	
Northern Star	Jan. 6	Wortley	Brit. bk	327	Wieler & Co	
Oneida	Oct. 19	Clyma	Brit. sh	2293	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Hamburg
Peri	Dec. 17	Luhrs	Ger. bg	276	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Peter	Dec. 28	Moller	Ger. sch	311	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Photon	Jan. 5	Scheel	Brit. bk	576	Wieler & Co	
Quickstep	Jan. 4	Barnaby	Amr. bk	826	Russell & Co	
Rapid	Jan. 5	Hunte	Siam. bk	429	Tack-mee-hop-kee	
R. C. Rickmers	Dec. 28	Stolt	Ger. sh	1157	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Rosa Boettcher	Dec. 28	Schultz	Ger. bk	398	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Salisbury	Dec. 23	Case	Brit. sh	1075	Order	
Samos	Nov. 8	Bryant	Amr. sch	395	Russell & Co	New York
Sophie D.	Dec. 4	Parazols	Fren. bk	758	Landstein & Co	
St. Adresse	Nov. 23	V. Leroy	Fren. bk	622	Russell & Co	S. Francisco
St. Anne	Nov. 26	Redenac	Fren. bk	485	Carlowitz & Co	
St. Ideuc	Jan. 4	Durand	Fren. bk	388	Carlowitz & Co	
Sully	Jan. 4	Bara	Fren. bk	387	Carlowitz & Co	
Sumatra	Sept. 5	Clough	Amr. sh	1090	Russell & Co	
Tai Watt	Dec. 27	Williams	Siam. bk	654	Chinese	
T. Kramom	Jan. 5	Verrath	Siam. bk	474	Siemssen & Co	Bangkok
Tutuila	Dec. 30	Loser	Ger. sch	60	Captain	
Vega	Jan. 5	Nordtvedt	Nor. bk	585	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Vesta	Dec. 22	Dircks	Ger. bk	302	Melchers & Co	
V. de Rivadavia	Dec. 4	Camus	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	
V. Macduff	Nov. 11	Wright	Brit. sch	289	Hing-sing-tye	Trieste
Warrior	Jan. 8	Bouman	Brit. bk	619	Wieler & Co	

WHAMPOA.

SAILING VESSELS.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Antipodes	Dec. 22	Wyath	Brit. bk	592	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
G. H. Wappaens	Dec. 24	Diedrichsen	Ger. sh	538	Carlowitz & Co	
K. prindsessen	Dec. 15	Hansen	Dan. bk	373	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Nimrod	Jan. 4	Clark	Brit. bk	695	Order	

CANTON.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Chefoo	Jan. 4	Williams	Brit. str	684	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai
China	Jan. 7	Ackermann	Ger. str	648	Siemssen & Co	
Fu-yew	Jan. 7	A. Croad	Chi. str	920	C. M. S. N. Co	
Tientsin	Jan. 5	Deville	Brit. str	682	Butterfield & Swire	

MACAO.

IN PORT ON 9TH DECEMBER, 1877.

VESSELS.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Spark	—	Heyland	Brit. str		H.C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Tejo	—	Amaral	Por. g-b.	400		

SWATOW.

IN PORT ON 2ND JANUARY, 1877.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
A. Reimers	Dec. 22	Thomsen	Ger. sch	206	Dircks & Co	
Capella	Dec. 2	Anderson	Swed. bk	307	Dircks & Co	
Esperance	Dec. 2	Guillow	Fren. bk	272	Herton, Ebell & Co	Bangkok
George	Nov. 25	Steffens	Ger. bk	760	Herton, Ebell & Co	Singapore
Hebe	Dec. 15	Whitburn	Brit. sch	242	Ed. Vincent & Co	Keelung
H. Kremer	Dec. 5	Bremer	Ger. sch	331	Herton, Ebell & Co	
Iris	Nov. 24	Krohn	Ger. bk	506	Dircks & Co	Bangkok
Jas. Shepherd	Dec. 16	Madden	Brit. sh	849	Ed. Vincent & Co	
Lady Bowen	Dec. 17	Fox	Brit. bk	892	Herton, Ebell & Co	
Louise	Dec. 2	Simons	Brit. sch	280	Dircks & Co	
Paradies	Dec. 15	Tharo	Ger. bk	346	Dircks & Co	Bangkok
Rubicon	Nov. 25	Timmsen	Brit. sch	200	Dircks & Co	
Talee	Dec. 30	Bruhn	Ger. bk	340	Dircks & Co	
Thos. Fletcher	Nov. 24	Pendleton	Amr. bk	649	Williams & Co	Saigon
Wm. Turner	Dec. 22	Vandervord	Brit. bk	431	Ed. Vincent & Co	

AMOY.

IN PORT ON 23RD DECEMBER, 1877.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Aline	—	Guilbert	Brit. bk	299	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Anna Cecilia		Fischer	Dan. bk	328	H. A. Petersen & Co	Batavia
Anna		Davidsen	Ger. bk	331	H. A. Petersen & Co	
China		Rose	Ger. sch	176	Pasedag & Co	
China		Oesan	Ger. sch	208	Pasedag & Co	
Coringa		Fosselyn	Amr. bk	777	H. A. Petersen & Co	Samarang
Empress	—	Westerbery	Brit. bk	321	Pasedag & Co	
Foochow		Hechbreuter	Siam. bg	300	Johnston & Co	Bangkok
Henrik Ibsen		Dan	Nor. bk	274	H. A. Petersen & Co	
Lathair		Orchard	Brit. sh	724	Boyd & Co	
Meridian		Schmidt	Siam. bk	293	Pasedag & Co	
Onward	—	Heuer	Brit. sch	210	Wilson & Nichols	
Otto		Adamson	Ger. bg	231	Pasedag & Co	
Therese Nelly		Fleuriot	Fren. bk	356	Pasedag & Co	Saigon

SHANGHAI.

IN PORT ON 3RD JANUARY, 1877.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Almatia	Nov. 26	Blanchard	Amr. sch	387	Morris & Co	
Avona	Dec. 7	Martin	Brit. bk	696	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
B. Taylor	Dec. 15	Taylor	Brit. sch	252	Butterfield & Swire	
Chingtah	Dec. 28	Askins	Chi. bk	456	C. M. S. N. Co	
Christine	Dec. 26	Wildfong	Ger. bk	531	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Corea	Oct. 29	Adams	Brit. bk	581	Wm. Meyerink	New York
Coringa	Dec. 18	Stewart	Brit. bk	820	Gibb, Livingston & Co	
Ellen	Dec. 29	McWilliam	Brit. bk	499	Adamson, Bell & Co	
Excelsior	Dec. 17	Kustel	Amr. sch	343	Master	
Golden State	Nov. 12	Delano	Amr. sh	944	Russell & Co	New York
Halloween	Sept. 29	Fowler	Brit. sh	610	Gibb, Livingston & Co	London
Hopewell	Nov. 29	Langlois	Brit. sh	578	Primrose & Co	
Leander	Nov. 11	Knight	Brit. sh	848	Jardine, Matheson & Co	New York
Lulu	Dec. 10	—	Brit. sh		Wm. Meyerink	
M. Lebanon	Nov. 1	Hall	Brit. sch	530	Frazar & Co	
Navesink	Dec. 7	Barston	Amr. bk	724	Frazar & Co	
N. Mondelli	Dec. 17	Simon	Fren. bk	392	J. S. Baron	
Ocean Chief	Dec. 15	Cook	Brit. bk	385	Russell & Co	
Samar	Nov. 12	Miller	Amr. sh	1110	J. W. Muller & Co	
Titan	Dec. 7	Berry	Amr. sh	1222	G. G. Hopkins	
Titania	Dec. 18	England	Brit. sh	879	Order	
Wm. Manson	Dec. 10	King	Brit. bk	366	Russell & Co	

MANILA.

IN PORT ON 22ND DECEMBER, 1877.

VESSEL.	DATE OF ARRIVAL	CAPTAIN.	FLAG AND RIG.	TONS.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.
Conchita	Sept. 27		Span. bk	443	Order	
Constancia	Nov. 11	Gerzater	Span. bg	234	Order	
Criterion	Nov. 23	Lull	Amr. sh	1546	Order	
E. Nicholson	Dec. 2	Guerson	Brit. sh	904	Order	
Elmstone	Nov. 23	Henderson	Brit. bk	698	Order	
Faith	Dec. 11	Tairo	Brit. bk	481	Order	
F. de Maria	Nov. 30		Span. sh	948	Order	
F. H. Drews	Dec. 6	Vorsatz	Ger. bk	623	Order	
Horsa	Nov. 30	Wadley	Brit. bk	1127	Order	
Mary L. Stone	Nov. 27		Brit. sh	1488	Order	
Mennon	Dec. 6	Wass	Amr. sh	849	Order	
N. Constante	Nov. 4	Uriarte	Span. bg	213	Order	
Riestra	Sept. 28		Span. sch	229	Order	
Rita	—		Span. bk	540	Order	
Roodee	May 9		Brit. bk	1036	Inchausti & Co	
San Lorenzo	Nov. 23	M. de Viego	Span. bg	220	Order	
Staghound	Nov. 30	Fawcett	Brit. bk	972	Order	
Teodore	Oct. 28		Ger. bk	601	Order	
Undine	Nov. 23	Faulkner	Brit. bk	796	Order	

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

NAME.	RIG.	GUNS	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	WHERE AT.
Audacious	double-screw frigate	14	800	Captain F. Durrant	Hongkong
Charybdis	steam corvette	17	400	Captain Hotham	Singapore
Curlew	double-screw gun-vessel	3	160	Com. E. J. Church	Hongkong
Egeria	screw sloop	4	120	Com. A. L. Douglas	Hongkong
Fly	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. M. McNeile	Hongkong
Frolic	double-screw gun-vessel	4	100	Com. A. E. Dupuis	Shanghai
Growler	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. Chas. Willcox	Hongkong
Hart	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. E. Evans	Singapore
Hornet	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. J. S. Eaton	Hankow
Juno	steam corvette	8	400	Captain Poland	Shanghai
Kestrel	double-screw gun-vessel	4	100	Com. Theobald	Kobe
Lapwing	double-screw gun-vessel	3	160	Com. W. G. Scott	Hongkong
Lily	screw sloop	3	95	Com. Cochrane	Chinkiang
Magpie	double-screw gun-vessel	3	—	Com. W. M. Lang	Amoy
Meanee	military hospital	—	—		Hongkong
Midge	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. H. G. Salmond	Tientsin
Modeste	steam corvette	14	350	Captain A. Buller	Yokohama
Moorhen	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. W. Carey	Foochow
Mosquito	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. G. A. Gray	Singapore
Nassau	surveying vessel	4	150	Captain E. H. Napier	Hongkong
Sheldrake	gunboat	4	60	Lieut.-Com. J. B. Hayes	Chefoo
Swinger	gunboat	2	60	Lieut.-Com. O. Tudor	Hongkong
Sylvia	surveying vessel	3	150	Com. P. Aldrich	Yokohama
Thistle	double-screw gun-vessel	4	120	Com. R. S. Hunt	Ningpo
V. Emanuel	receiving ship	14	—	Commodore Watson	Hongkong
Vigilant	paddle dispatch-boat	2	250	Lieut.-Com. Annesley	Macao

FOREIGN MEN-OF-WAR IN HARBOUR.

NAME.	NATION.	GUNS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.
Atalante	French frigate	—	—	Caillot
Casmon	French corvette	—	—	Captain Dumas-Vence
Le Hugon	French frigate	—	—	Captain M. Galsche
Nautilus	German gunboat			Commander Valois

CANTON GUNBOAT SQUADRON.

NAME.	FLAG AND RIG.	GUNS	TONS.	H.P.	COMMANDER.	STATION.
An-lan	Viceroy's gunboat	7	221	70	Godell	Tong-king gulf
Chee-hing	Revenue cruise	2	30	20		
Chên-te	Viceroy's gunboat	7	221	70	Stewart	Swatow
Chên-jui	Revenue cruiser	3	80	20	Walker	Macao
Cheung-wan						West Coast
Ching-on	Revenue cruise	2	30	20	Chung-wing-fai	Canton River
Tching-sing	Viceroy's gunboat	6	180	60	Besard	Pak-hoi
Tching-on	Viceroy's gunboat	2	120	40	Chinese Admiral	Bogue Forts
Tching-po	Viceroy's gunboat	6	180	60	d'Linguaville	West Coast
Tchun-tung	Revenue cruiser	2	150	40	Salt Commissioner	West Coast
Peng-chao-hai	Revenue cruiser	4	600	120	Fry	Fa-tow-moon
Quang-on	Viceroy's gunboat	4	120	40	Lie-ping-tie	Bogue Forts
Sen-chi	Revenue cruiser	5	180	60	Wade	Chung-chow
Sui-tsing	Viceroy's gunboat	4	180	60	Calder	Hai-ling-shan
Li-shê	Revenue cruiser	4	80	20	McLeish	Canton River
Tsing-po	Viceroy's gunboat	3	100	40	Ching	Bogue Forts

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